

Sacking threat in Fleet St pay dispute

By KEITH HARPER

National newspaper publishers last night threatened to dismiss all members of the National Graphical Association employed in London and anchester if there was any disruption of newspaper production from tonight.

Mr John Bonfield, general secretary of the NGA, immediately replied that the employers might be in for a shock. "If the journalists keep sending their copy up, we will set it and print the papers. The management will then find themselves on strike for the first time," he said.

This poses the question whether NGA members would work for no money if their contracts were terminated. But the Newspaper Publishers' Association regarded the statement with some optimism. A spokesman said last night: "If this means that Mr Bonfield's members will continue to stay and print the newspapers, perhaps we can regard this as a hopeful sign."

Mintoff flies to London

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Prime Minister of Malta, Mr Dom Mintoff, has expectedly indicated his wish to come to London for summit talks.

Mr Heath has responded immediately, has cleared space in his diary for a working dinner at Chequers this evening and has ordered the jet transport Valletta for the use of Mr Mintoff and his advisers.

The initiative for this meeting appears to have come from the Maltese side. It represents a quiet victory for Mr Heath's diplomacy, as it was his decision to play cool and wait for Malta to make the next move. The invitation which is now being taken was issued some time ago by British Prime Minister.

The fact that Mr Mintoff is working out a package deal to take it up now suggests that he is more interested in a British and her NATO members than the pessimists supposed.

However, British Government officials indicated last night that would be wrong to suppose this Chequers meeting is necessarily going to be the initiation of the complex negotiations which began in July soon after Mr Mintoff's victory in the Malta general election. It is not known just how urgent the mood for settlement may be in Malta, but in Whitehall all sense of urgency evaporated a fortnight ago.

Mr Heath is prepared to turn an attentive ear to anything Mr Mintoff may have to say, and he is ready to receive him with all courtesies, in spite of the discourtesy of the economic sanctions which Malta imposed without warning a fortnight ago on fuel supplies for British forces on the island.

The package deal at stake involves contributions in cash and credits by Britain and her NATO partners worth just under £10 millions a year in payment for the use of military facilities, plus an amount still not worked out in bilateral development aid which has to be approved by individual NATO Governments.

Mr Heath flew to Zurich last night for the twenty-fifth anniversary celebrations of Sir Winston Churchill's speech on European unity. He returns today.

No progress in monetary talks

By HELLA PICK

has nearly all been a matter of the deaf. The two Ministers of the world's richest trading nations made no progress to a solution of the monetary crisis. Professor Schiller, German Finance Minister, said to speak even of progress.

The end of their two-day meeting, the Group of Ten issued only on the fact that the balance of payments deficit had already reached a level in which they must all take part. The Ten have also agreed to go on talking, and to meet again in Washington on September 26. But little can be expected from those discussions since the Ministers failed to agree on a plan.

Partners all agreed that the removal of the price of gold against the dollar must form part of any plan to achieve a balance of payments deficit. The US would not accept the three elements should be linked. Instead the US had early discussion of the balance of capital movements.

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Guest of Tupamaros tells his story

By MICHAEL LAKE

SIR Geoffrey Jackson, Britain's Ambassador to Uruguay, gave a remarkable and gripping press conference at the Waldorf Hotel in London yesterday about his capture by Tupamaros guerrillas, his imprisonment in unspeakable conditions, and his permanent sentence of sudden death, and his release at 15 minutes' notice after eight months.

As time went on, his answers began to flow like champagne, fizzing with pent-up information and imagery, his eyes sometimes widening as he concentrated on a phrase in English, Spanish, and French.

The press hung on every word but there was never enough time for all the questions. After 50 minutes, visibly willing but still exquisitely polite, he suggested that Sir Denis Greenhill, head of the Diplomatic Service, who was sitting beside him, was getting a little restive. Sir Denis seized on this threadbare hint and firmly closed the proceedings. The press applauded spontaneously, and Sir Geoffrey went off with his wife "to the green and the quiet to get my walking muscles going again."

He will have a holiday and await a new job in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He will not write his memoirs yet because he is a civil servant.

bound by the Official Secrets Act. But he wrote children's stories about amusing and exotic animals while he was in captivity, and he hopes to do these.

They would have killed me, certainly, at any moment if there had been an attempt to rescue me, or if the security forces had stumbled on me. They made that clear to me, some of them regretfully.

"Once when the lights started flickering, which was

the signal for a swoop, a young man came haring in with a gun all at the ready, and said: 'Don't get worried yet—it may be just an electricity failure.'

"It is a little difficult to hate someone—although one may disapprove—someone who is so reluctant to kill one. But this situation arose quite frequently."

Sir Geoffrey described his capture in detail, and told how the Tupamaros had been determined to get him at any cost. But British security arrangements, they told him, had given them hell and forced them to go for him downtown in the rush hour.

As he lay on the ground,

drugged and dazed from the "clubbing" he had received, he laughed at the Tupamaros. He told them they were a caricature of their own publicity. "It was like Old Homecoming Night," he said.

Sir Geoffrey—husky with the unusual use of his vocal chords and a blessed English accent—explained how his mind was a ragbag of memories, and how he had fed on them during his captivity, translating them from one language to another. His answers were frequently interspersed with quotations as he sought to portray a feeling.

After a long time in abominable conditions, in a wet, smelly, classic, little underground dungeon, with spiders for company, he had been able to read books. He had Shakespeare and Don Quixote, Thomas Mann in German, "Der Vater" by Johann Klepper, and Agatha Christie.

An American correspondent asked Sir Geoffrey if he had suffered any loss of personal orientation. "What do you mean by personal orientation?" asked Sir Geoffrey. "Well, er, a bit mad," said the American. "Oh, did I ever feel I was going nuts?" Sir Geoffrey asked with relish.

"The point never occurred to me. Although I experienced a good deal of desolation, which is a very different thing. There was hope all the time, and I think that hope and a busy mind, plus rather tired body will help a great deal against disorientation."

Sir Geoffrey said his captors were obsessed with the great new thing they had discovered. Just as every new generation believed it had discovered sex for the first time, the Tupamaros thought they had invented this new thing—that the end justified the means, that they could remake the world. It was as old as Adam and Eve.

Sir Geoffrey talked to them of what he called his law of increasing expendability, and argued that one day the world would say no to their violence and the policy of snatching ambassadors. "I said I would be the first to agree with this, although I might not be there to do so."

"They said like this: 'They just walked in and said they had some news for me, and I said I hoped it was good news, and they said they were releasing me. I said, 'You're not fooling me this time.' And they said no."

"I said, 'How many days?' and they said 'in 15 minutes.' They brought my suit and I took out my shoes from where they had been lifting up my mattress as a pillow. When I came out it was very much colder."

He was released outside a church where a priest found him. I still have that dear padre's sweater," Sir Geoffrey said. "I must get it back to him."

Sir Geoffrey's days in captivity, page 4



BELOW: Sir Geoffrey and Lady Jackson in London yesterday. (Picture by Don Morley)

Warning on package flights

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Package holiday operators were given an urgent warning by the Air Transport Licensing Board yesterday to concentrate on a better service rather than "carry as many people as possible for as little as possible."

Charter rates, the board said, in a statement are demonstrably "too low for the health of the airlines." "Through the board is empowered to consider only economic, passenger comfort and safety are acknowledged to be close kin of balanced books. By coincidence the statement came the day after Lufthansa triggered a war for scheduled fares brought about largely by the huge growth of cheap charter flights."

According to the licensing board's figures, British overseas package tour operators—there are more than 70 of them—have run steeply into the red. Comparing the 1969 and 1970 returns of a representative 57 operators, the board shows that a profit of £1.5 millions in 1969 became a £1.6 millions loss in 1970, while turnover went up by a third to £140 millions. The board urges the airlines to put up their prices to cover increased costs and "wishes to draw the attention of the tour operating industry to the great dangers inherent in increased price cutting."

The Association of British Travel Agents last night rejected the board's suggestion, saying that "it is completely misleading for the ATLB to imply that the public might suffer" because trade is bad—the association's booking scheme ensures the traveller from financial ruin. In dealing with the next year are in some cases going up 5 per cent to cover costs but that only the competitive spirit "has brought holidays abroad within the

financial reach of so many people."

Why cannot the board force applicants for tour licences to charge prices high enough to eliminate the dangers it sees? Mr James Lawrie, chairman of the board, said yesterday that it is not possible to deduce from presentations for licences whether or not they will make a profit.

It has been established now that large losses are being made, and we could not stand idly by when something unpleasant has occurred. We have a public duty to disclose information which we alone possess. We have a suspicion that the tour operator who is making a loss suspects that all his competitors are making big profits which he can do by cutting his prices. This is ignorance on the part of the tour operator on which we hope to shed a little light."

From the board's calculation it seems likely that a growth rate similar to the increase of one third in turnover between 1969-70 will occur next year. Already applications for tour licences total 14-million more seats than were applied for in 1971—3.3 millions—although the number filled is usually well below those applied for.

This adds an edge to the board's plea that "this summer's tale of misfortunes and complaints indicates that even the companies that make profits might as well as close their doors. In better quality rather than carrying as many people for as little as possible."

Airlines—especially the independents—and themselves caught in a dilemma over tour operations. In dealing with the State airlines they present themselves as believers in unbridled competition; practising what they preach with package tour operators they are in danger of finding themselves cut to ribbons.

Although the economic efficiency of the passenger aircraft has increased, dearer landing fees, paraffin, charges for use of navigational equipment, and normal inflation accentuate the urgency of the ATLB's alarms.

The International Air Transport Association in Geneva yesterday papered over the cracks that Lufthansa knocked in the transatlantic air fare cartel on Wednesday. Mr Knut Hammar-skjöld, the IATA director-general, said airline presidents will not "commit financial suicide" in a fare war. It is inconceivable that competitive airlines will be offering different prices on the same routes. They will most likely all come

down to a common denominator."

Clarksons Holidays, commenting on the board's statement, said last night: "The Air Transport Licensing Board appears to believe that the public should pay more than is necessary for their overseas holidays. Absolute nonsense. There is no economic justification whatsoever for the board to suggest that prices should be put up just to keep some companies in business."

Companies may lose money for a variety of reasons. Higher prices alone would not necessarily mean profitability."

Leader comment, page 10

Bank loans soar

BANK LOANS to customers jumped by £223 millions in the three months to mid-August. Personal loans rose by £115 millions, including £21 millions for house-buying. So far this year, advances are up by 25 per cent.

Details, page 12

49 people on board a Hungarian TU154 aircraft died yesterday when it crashed near Kiev, Russia, on a flight from Budapest. Last month 31 people died when another Hungarian aircraft crashed into the sea off Copenhagen.

A warder has been suspended at the top security gaol at Wakefield after allegations that a file on a prisoner was missing. The prisoner is "Frankie" Fraser, a member of the Richardson gang serving a 20-year sentence. His sister, Mrs Eva Brindley, said last night: "Apparently there is some connection between documents taken from Frankie's file, and some obscene Christmas cards I received."

The stocks would be an ideal way of cooling people off in the panic after a nuclear attack. Berkshire County Council has been advised. Reduction of rations, corporal punishment, the death penalty and employment on special unpleasant duties are suggested in "Notes to Parish Councils" by the county's civil defence officer, Mr Harold Wilson. The council stressed last night that this was not yet policy.

Seat belts law now likely

By IAN BREACH, Motoring Correspondent

The Minister for Transport Industries, Mr Peyton, is considering a proposal to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory.

A £60,000 campaign is being carried out in the North-east to persuade drivers there to "belt up." If it fails, the Minister is likely to consider a two-stage proposal for compulsory wearing.

The first would be to make it illegal to tamper with the automatic one-hand-operated belts due to be fitted in all cars after 1973. To a certain extent, this is pre-empted by Ford's announcement yesterday that it has perfected an ultrasonic system, in which a car will not move in any but first or reverse gears unless the belt is properly worn. Ford believes it has found a bullet-proof method at last, but others, remembering that previous

"automatic" belts have been short-circuited by determined drivers, may prefer to see compulsion introduced.

If belts are made compulsory, the law would probably be enforced in a similar manner to that devised for the breathalyser, in that a driver stopped for a suspected moving traffic offence would have to be seen to be wearing his belt; and the sort of belt planned for 1973 cars is, unlike the Ford device, possible to thwart. If this brings down deaths and serious injuries in any numbers, then Mr Peyton, who has discussed the subject extensively with road safety experts and motoring organisations, could well introduce second-stage, retroactive legislation applying to orthodox seat belts.

The Ford system has yet to be offered on production models. If it were, it would sell at about twice the cost of an inertia reel belt.

Pressure has been building up on the Minister to change his mind on compulsory seat belts after he had initially said it would be an interference with individual liberty—a line taken by his Labour predecessor, Mr Fred Mulley. But earlier this year, Mr Eddon Griffiths, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, implied that compulsion could no longer be ruled out if lives were to be saved: the Ministry's mind, he said, was "not closed to the possibility."

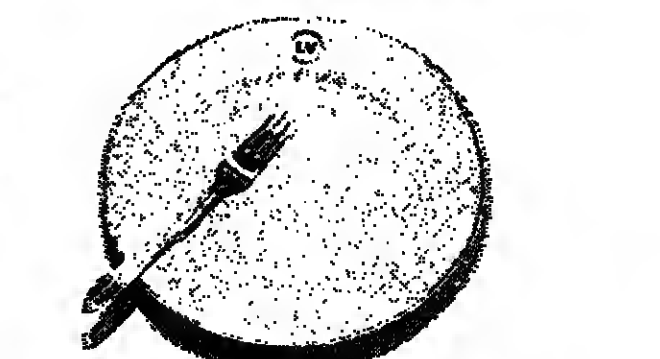
Since then, Mr Peyton has seen the road accident figures from Australia, where the States of Victoria and New South Wales have both brought in compulsory wearing for drivers and passengers. In the

first seven months of the year, road deaths in Victoria, down by 17 per cent on the same period last year, are the lowest since 1967. The evidence, together with the almost total failure of departmental propaganda addressed to drivers and passengers, is seen as strong reason why Mr Peyton should try similar measures here. It is further strengthened by the lack of any significant protest about the compulsory wearing of crash helmets for motorcyclists, which was announced in July.

At the moment, nearly 70 per cent of cars in this country are fitted with belts, but only 12 per cent are used.

An accident surgeon writing in *Motoring* last week said that 38 out of every 40 recent road accident victims admitted to hospital had not been wearing seat belts.

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US Senate urged to cut funds for purchase of Harrier

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, September 16

A bipartisan Congressional group today urged the Senate to cut funds for purchases of the British-built Harrier vertical take-off fighter plane. The United States Marine is planning to buy 114 Harriers, the first 60 of which would be purchased from Hawker Siddeley at a cost of nearly £100 millions with a remaining 54

US supported on Peking

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, September 16

The United States submitted to about thirty friendly United Nations delegations the resolution she intends to submit to the General Assembly next week concerning the seating of China. Washington hopes that most, if not all the 30 will co-sponsor the motion.

The original naive US intention was to propose simply that Peking be admitted to membership, but this met with scant support. The draft resolution was then amended to state specifically that Peking would have China's seat on the Security Council, which includes the right to veto.

The US permanent delegate to the UN, Mr George Bush, claims today that this had greatly increased the chances of wide approval of the resolution. He said: "We are now at a position where I would say our policy is a winnable policy."

The US could have saved her-

self a lot of trouble and arrived much earlier at this "winnable" position if she had been prepared to face the realities of the situation. But successive American Governments have clung to their wholly unrealistic contention that the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa represented China in the UN and evidently a single plunge into reality was too disagreeable. It had to be taken a step at a time.

The reality is, and always has been, that there exists a single China seat, the UN, and nations, not regimes, are eligible for membership. If Washington at last recognises that China's membership should be exercised by the Government of China, then there can be no question but that Peking is entitled also to a seat and a veto on the Security Council—unless, and until, the UN Charter is amended.

Our Air Staff adds: After passing its US trials, the Harrier entered service with the Marine Corps in April, 1971, under the designation AV-8A. The question of the Harrier against the American AX is being studied with cost-effectiveness as the major consideration.

Licence agreement with McDonnell Douglas exists if US construction is required, but the Americans have been more concerned with manufacture of the Rolls-Royce Pegasus engine than the aircraft.

Interest in the Harrier, which, with its short take off with an increased load, as well as its vertical take off ability, makes it suitable for operations from aircraft carriers, has also been shown by the United States Navy. In July, the Navy was reported to have earmarked funds to buy the aircraft following its success with the Marine Corps.

"Aviation Week" has reported that planning for the 1976 fiscal year allows for an initial batch of 12 Harriers.

These could either be provided, if the plane is adopted, by Hawker Siddeley or more likely by McDonnell Douglas if they have set up a United States production line.

On China, he felt Mr Kosygin was thinking in terms of an easing of tension, and did not seem worried by the prospect of Mr Nixon's visit to Peking. But, if the Soviet leaders felt that the United States were playing China off against Russia, "I reckon the reaction would be pretty morose and negative."

Senator Proxmire said the watch dog spending group would strongly oppose the Marine going beyond the original purchase of 60 Harriers. Representative John Seiberling (Dem. Ohio) said the Harrier was an extremely limited plane compared to the American AX close support aircraft, which was superior in armament, performance and cost.

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ISRAEL'S claim to East Jerusalem, which Jordan is again challenging in the UN Security Council, is weak in law. Her record of occupation is marked by the execution of "flats" which are provocative, unsightly, and unnecessary.

But the Israelis have been preparing their case to answer the Arab challenge this week. It is that Jordan's claim to the city is scarcely stronger than theirs—and that Jordan's 10-year record as occupying power is very much worse.

The controversial Jewish blocks of flats on the Arab side now house about seven thousand Jews, among an Arab population of 70,000 ("among" is hardly the right word for almost all the Jews live in separate neighbourhoods). There will be more than ten thousand Jews in the area next year and the figure will go up by about 7,000 a year after that. In Jerusalem as a whole, it is planned that the Jewish population of 200,000 will double in about 20 years.

Almost all the Jews in Jerusalem today live in Ramat Eshkol, the phalanx of apartment blocks that straddle the old boundary, reaching all the way across the northern edge of the city. The flats are comfortable, up-to-the-minute in design and the buildings less ugly than most. But their high density and repetitious monotony and their command of the city's magnificent northern slopes, make them an eyesore.

A handful of families have moved into the Jewish quarter of the Old City, which is being rebuilt, and others are in scattered fringe areas. By the end of next year four new housing projects will be taking tenants—deliberately planned Jewish enclaves to the south and west of the Arab town. This is, as the Minister of Housing said defiantly, "a Zionist solution" designed to entrench Israeli claims to the whole of the city.

The new estates include worse affronts to the landscape than Ramat Eshkol, especially at French Hill where even the Minister admitted that to have allowed blocks to be built on the skyline was a mistake.

Critics of the building plans include many Israelis, some of whom refuse to live in the eastern part, even when they cannot find suitable accommodation in the west. They argue

that building in East Jerusalem is unnecessary, Jews have had a majority in Jerusalem as a whole since the beginning of the century—and that fact constitutes their basic argument that if United Jerusalem has to belong to someone, Israel has the strongest claim.

There are few signs that Jerusalem is being "Judaised" or "de-Arabised". The Christians, Moslems, and Armenian quarters of the Old City will have no Jews, nor are Jews to be moved into the prosperous Arab residential areas outside the walls. Land expropriated from Arabs to make room for the new blocks of flats is uninhabited land.

Only in the Jewish quarter of the Old City have Arabs been evicted—but most of these are considered by Israel to be illegal squatters dating from the Jordanian times. Those moved out have been offered alternative homes and compensation. Jewish night clubs and hanks have appeared in the Arab shopping centres, but no Jewish shops.

Arab cultural life flourishes better than before. Arab youth have moved out of the old hotels and into modern facilities and given modern facilities and schools. There are new libraries. Children's play centres, unknown before, have appeared, and parks have multiplied.

However, Arab teachers complain that education has suffered, through the dilution of the syllabus with "Israeli" subjects, the difficulty of get-

ting enough places in Arab universities, and the high cost of university education in Israel.

For all religions, the Israelis have assured as complete a freedom of access and autonomy as seems practicable. The Moslems control and administer their mosques, the Christians their churches. But access to Moslem and Christian holy places is severely limited in so far as access to Israel is limited.

This summer, 100,000 visitors from Arab countries came over the bridges—and had to leave again before the deadline. But hundreds of thousands of others who used to be Moslem and Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem in the old days, are now excluded as effectively as the Jews used to be excluded in the Jordanian days.

The absence of relatives who were refugees in the 1967 war and are not allowed back by the Israelis is the worst misfortune of occupied life, in Jerusalem as well as on the West Bank. The Israeli excuse for not letting the West Bank refugees back is now thinner than it was three years ago, now that terrorism is relatively inactive.

The most obvious benefit the Israelis have conferred is prosperity, and this has been slow in coming. For more than three years most of the Arab hotels, shops, and old clientele, were empty, and shops did badly. But now the hectic Israeli tourist rush and greater commercial adaptability on the Arab side have reversed the process.

The present freeze in Anglo-Israeli relations appears to be the reason why Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, pointedly passed through London yesterday without asking for an appointment at the Foreign Office.

It has been Mr Eban's practice to seek such a meeting during his annual trip to New York for the United Nations autumn session. The fact that his mother lives in London—she went to university in Britain—gives him an excuse for making an informal call.

There is an official invitation for a four-day visit in November still outstanding, and there is no reason to suppose that this formal visit will not take place. The British and Israeli delegations will, of course, have opportunities for lobbying at the UN. Sir Alec Douglas-Home is due to arrive in New York a week tomorrow and there will be some significance in a meeting between him and Mr Eban, if it takes place.

Security men on board a Jordanian Airline plane seized a hand grenade from a would-be hijacker and arrested him as the airliner flew over Egypt yesterday on its way from Beirut to Amman.

An announcement in Amman said that the attempt was made by Al Fatah guerrillas. The aircraft flew over the capital where King Hussein went to the airport to meet passengers and crew.

Calro. President Sadat broadcast to the nation that he was willing to sacrifice a million Egyptians to free Arab

As the Security Council meets at Jordan's request to discuss East Jerusalem WALTER SCHWARZ examines the Israeli case

Arabs better off but...

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The inside story of Westbury.

New men's wear that does more than suit you.

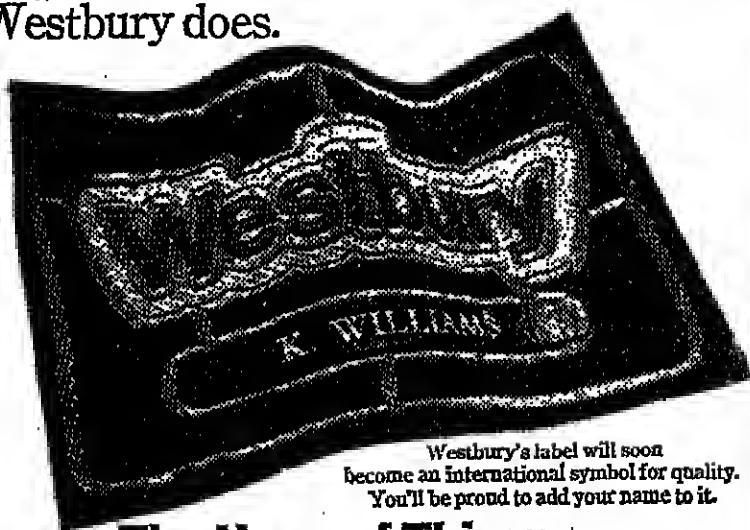
A new name has just burst on to the international men's wear scene.

Westbury.

Top clothes designed, cut and finished to the exacting standards of men who think of breakfasting in London, lunching in Geneva, and clinching matters over an evening martini in Rome.

Westbury has to handle all that and stay shape.

Westbury does.



Westbury's label will soon become an international symbol for quality. You'll be proud to add your name to it.

The Hang of Things

Slip on the jacket of a Westbury suit. Look in the mirror.

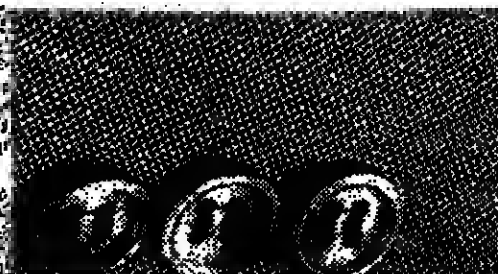
See, it's not only your size. It's *your* suit. Perfect 'balance' that comes from a smooth shoulder line gives you a tailored look you hardly expect in anything ready-to-wear.

Even the invisible canvas—the 'guts' of a suit—is of carefully-chosen quality.

We could have saved £5 on the inside and you wouldn't have noticed from the outside.

Be Nosey

Search about inside the jacket. You'll find pockets where you expect to find pockets—but so where you don't expect pockets! Different-depth pockets strongly reinforced to resist rips. And cleverly designed so that you can carry more without declaring the fact. (Very discreet for the international traveller).



Each button is not only sewn on but checked on with extra-tough thread.

There's only one way to top a Westbury suit—A Westbury overcoat or raincoat.



What's your style?

A Westbury man may well be a father but definitely not pop.

Westbury is conservative, slightly left of centre.

Exactly the flair that's in today and not out tomorrow.

Trouser Talk

Where trousers rub against shoes, trousers usually wear quickest.

Westbury trousers have extra protection at this point of friction. And inside they are lined further down than usual to stop bagginess at the knees.

On the hip pocket, you'd expect a button. And there is a button.

But would you also expect a zip!

Every man has his price

Westbury ranges in prices as it ranges in materials and designs. Suits are from £32 to £35. Trousers from just below £9 to just below £10. Overcoats range from £29 to £35. Jackets from £17.50. Raincoats mean splashing out between £18-£25.



Westbury has sifted the world's vast stock of materials to find the best.

Westbury International Service

We'll keep in touch with you so you'll keep in touch with the trends. But we'll give you more than news. There's a leather bill-fold when you become a Westbury man, so your money's held tight until you want to let loose. We'll give you a leather strip bearing *your* name handsomely gold-blocked to place on the label inside your Westbury garment. Just some of the ways we stay at your service long after we've served you.



This billfold comes when you buy your first Westbury garment. A note-worthy touch, you might say!

That same eagle eye for quality that makes a suit a Westbury goes into everything that's Westbury. Suits, sports coats, trousers, overcoats, raincoats—everything of the best for the man who's going places.

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HOME NEWS

Life sentences for murder 'not a sham'

By CAMPBELL PAGE

The Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, acted yesterday to stop the view from spreading that murderers given life sentences often spend fewer years in prison than criminals given long determinate sentences.

The life sentence, as it works in practice, is far from being a hollow sham, Mr Maudling said in a letter to Mr Jeffrey Archer, Conservative MP for Louth who has argued that robbers often stay in prison longer than murderers.

Mr Maudling emphasised that a sentence to life imprisonment could be recalled to prison any time even if they had not committed another offence. One man has been recalled 10 years after his release on licence, and another has been detained for as much as 10 years after recall.

He agreed that 140 murderers released in the past five years had served on average eight and a half years, but pointed out that any of these men had been sentenced before capital punishment was abolished. They had been sentenced to death but were reprieved because of mitigating circumstances which had justified their release on licence.

concerned

Mr Archer was concerned that 13 men who had murdered in the course of crime had been released, but it was wrong to draw general conclusions from these 13. Eight had been sentenced to death but reprieved because of mitigating circumstances; three had not taken part in the actual killing; and the other two were aged 16 and 17 at the time of the crime.

"I must also strongly emphasise that figures as to the number of releases and the periods, average period, served, do not take account of the growing number of life sentence prisoners who are still detained in, in some cases, little prospect of early release.

At the end of 1968, the number of life sentence prisoners including murderers and other offenders who had been given a life sentence) who had served nine years, was 47; at the

Disease 'risk' in labs

By our own Reporter

A call for laws to prevent a world epidemic breaking out by misuse of deadly micro-organisms was made yesterday in the "New Law Journal."

Mr Brian Ford, a scientific consultant at the Science Unit, Cardiff, points out that there are no laws to stop a man walking in a crowded street with a pocketful of two toxins, 14 ounces of which could kill the entire world population.

The toxins he names are botulinus, named by one ovelist "The Satan Bug" which causes acute food poisoning and pasteurisation. Neither is covered by the Poisons Act because they derive from the cultures of living organisms. But the US is to destroy its germ warfare stocks, of both, recognising that they are as dangerous as chemical weapons.

Discussing the risk of laboratory accidents, Mr Ford says: "The potential hazards of an epidemic are considerable, particularly when we realise that there is no drug of any kind which may be used in the treatment of a virus infection, or that has antiviral properties sufficient to make such a development likely in the near future."

He adds that we are producing "incalculable numbers" of other micro-organisms, including the protein-digesting enzymes included in household detergents. Production will increase significantly greater in the near future and will pose new problems.

Mr Ford suggests a five-part law to control this microbiological revolution. It would impose restrictions on the number and type of people given access to laboratories. There would also be codes of professional conduct for the handling, labelling, and disposal of cultures, and safeguards on the disposal of bodies of people who might have died after contact.

Oldest Rolls

The oldest surviving Rolls-Royce will be among the cars in a veteran run next month. The 1,000-mile event, in Inverness-shire and Ross-shire, is being staged by British Rail and the North-east and Scottish sections of the Veteran Car Club of Great Britain.

Another child dies in towel

Education authorities at Warminster, Wiltshire, have called a full inquiry into the roller death of a nine-year-old boy at a local school—the one tragedy of its kind in the past seven months.

Anthony Neale, of Brickhouse, Rowley Regis, Warley, found dead on Wednesday the washroom of Brickhouse Junior and infants school with roller towel wrapped round neck. The coroner has been d.

A spokesman for the Warley education department said today: "Following the death of a boy in Staffordshire seven months ago, we decided gradually to phase out the use of roller towels in schools."

Unfortunately and tragically, the Brickhouse school was not one where conversion had taken place. We are all grieved about this matter and full inquiry will be held."

Teacher training needs new style

Headmasters of leading public and secondary schools yesterday called for a big upheaval in the way teachers are trained. They warned of "grave weaknesses" in the present training college system and put forward a plan for reorganising teacher training.

They are also worried about the declining number of young people wanting to go into teaching. The number of students entering training colleges dropped from 39,219 in 1968 to 37,384 last year.

The Headmasters' Association, and the Headmasters' Conference in a report published yesterday, say they see no future for small, one-sex teacher training colleges, and suggest they will either have to amalgamate or become departments of larger colleges.

The report suggests replacing the present three-year training course, which calls for an early commitment by students to the profession, with a system in which colleges would also train

Remand in Bunny girl attack case

William Kenneth Asher (22), a factory worker, was remanded in custody until September 24 when he appeared at Reading, yesterday, accused of the attempted murder and rape of Miss Antonia Drabczyk, a Bunny girl.

Detective Superintendent David Davies, who led inquiries after the attack on Miss Drabczyk, asked for the remand in custody to Winchester Prison. Mr Philip Bevan-Thomas, for Asher, did not make an application for bail.

Asher was said to be living in Donnington Gardens, Reading. His permanent address was given as Park Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Watchdog parrot

Two men who entered a house and stole a clock and a pair of scissors, were foiled by a parrot which called out "Who's that?" They were so startled that they ran out of the house, were seen by police, and arrested.

Judge O. S. MacLeary, who heard the story at the Inner London Sessions yesterday, said: "The parrot is to be much commended." James Flanagan (50), and Richard Phelan (46), labourers, pleaded guilty to entering the house of Mrs Eve Edwards in Russell Road, West Kensington, London, and stealing a clock and pair of scissors. Flanagan was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment, and Phelan was remanded until September 30 for a social inquiry report.

Warning on medicine dangers

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

BRITISH pharmacists were told yesterday by Lord Ritchie-Calder that the techniques of modern medicine were so powerful and so fraught with danger that prescriptions for saving today's patients could be impairing the chances of generations to come.

Man was asking forbidden questions about the nature of life. "Having found, in part, the answer, he must now question his competence to prescribe for posterity," he said.

Presently, he feared, someone would take out a prescription pad and spell out on it the ingredients for a human being. Transplant techniques would improve and it might well become possible to remake a body from spare parts. The result, however, would be a creation, not a creature.

Lord Ritchie-Calder, addressing the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in conference in Glasgow, said it was now the practice in

the United States to preserve the sperm of a man who decided to be sterilised so that if he lost his existing children his wife could replace them. "There are serious suggestions that fertilised ova, the parental genes of which are spelled out, should be on sale like seeds, possibly with pictures of the expected offspring on the packet."

Other developments in this field produced an Aldous Huxley nightmare which would play ducks without drakes with evolutionary processes. The work of Watson, Crick, and Wilkins on the molecular structure of DNA, the basic chemical of the living cell, opened up the possibility of manipulating genes drastically to alter the nature of cells and of future generations.

Knowledge, once given, could not be taken back. There would be those who

would try to write prescriptions for posterity spelled out to the DNA code. "There must be another kind of code: a code of conduct for those who tamper with codes."

Scientists did not have the equivalent of the doctors' Hippocratic Oath. The oath itself, however, was inadequate, even dangerous, for it pledged the doctor to adopt measures "for the benefit of my patients according to my ability and judgment."

Today, said Lord Ritchie-Calder, the doctor's abilities far exceeded his judgment because medical science and pharmaceuticals had given him the means to tackle cases which would have been intractable a few years ago. He could construe his oath as making it incumbent upon him to apply what knowledge he had to the most recent discovery reported in a medical journal, or the newest drug offered by the

Patient given wrong blood

The Newcastle General Hospital's "Heath Robinson" method of handling blood sample tubes was criticised by the coroner at Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday. He recorded a verdict of misadventure on a patient who died after being given blood of the wrong group after an operation.

Dr Anthony Rogers said that empty blood sample tubes—three each for five patients—had been left on a table in a medical room. They were in separate groups, labelled, and on forms.

In each group was one that could be stood on its end, to prevent the other two from rolling about. But it was thought that, during the night, one or more of the tubes had been displaced and had been put back incorrectly. Mr Fred Waller, the coroner, said:

"I cannot help feeling, as a layman, that this method of holding the test tubes was a bit of a Heath Robinson affair. One would have thought that the general hospital could have afforded to have some sort of stand for these tubes to rest in."

Mr Leslie Halton Harrison, aged 60, a representative of Westbourne Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle, died as the result of being given blood compatible with that of another patient in the ward.

Penalty area

Jack Taylor of Wolverhampton, the only English referee in the last world cup series, is to become a magistrate. He is among 15 justices whose appointment for Wolverhampton was announced yesterday.

'Royal' title for Anne

PRINCESS ANNE will soon be created Princess Royal, according to Mr Patrick Montague-Smith, editor of Debut. This would be in line with tradition for the eldest or only daughter of a sovereign. Princess Mary was declared Princess Royal by George V.

"It would be a popular gesture if the creation of this title for Princess Anne were to be followed by a simple ceremony. It may be argued that there is no precedent for this. But neither was there for some of the ceremonies at Caernarvon," Mr Montague-Smith says.

Search for the handicapped

Local authorities have a long way to go to meet the needs of handicapped people, according to the Department of Health and Social Security. They are probably aware of, at most, only half of the handicapped in their area.

Sir Keith Joseph has sent a leaflet to guide councils on the measures necessary to identify handicapped people. The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act which comes into force on October 1 requires councils to find out the numbers of people who are handicapped, and to publicise their needs.

The leaflet tells councils that since 70 per cent of handicapped

'Sound' TV sets for blind

By our own Reporter

A RECEIVER which will pick up only the sound track from television transmissions has been devised for blind people by the Royal National Institute for the Blind and will be on the market by the middle of next year.

The portable set will operate from the mains. There will be no need to have a television set in the house. The RNIB has already received orders for 550 sets.

The receivers will cost £26 each, compared with an average cost of £70 for a television, and it is expected that no licence will be needed.



John le Carré explores the Moods of a Middle-class Lover

This Sunday the author of 'The Spy Who Came In From The Cold' presents extracts from his remarkable new book, in which he breaks dramatically with the world of international espionage.

The touching story of Aldo Cassidy, 38-year-old successful businessman, married with two children and a Bentley, who falls in love with two people at once—Helen and Shamus. In this tortured triangle Aldo, Shamus and Helen become all things to each other—lover, child, patron, mother, whore, disciple, friend.

This Sunday, in The Observer Colour Magazine, John le Carré selects key episodes from the novel, adds his own notes on the characters and explains how, as an author, he was trying to achieve.

Read about the strange affair of Aldo Cassidy—'The Naive and Sentimental Lover'—exclusively in

THE OBSERVER

this Sunday

where the magazine on education

Can we teach parenthood?

In the September issue of WHERE, published today, Mollie Clarke details how secondary pupils can learn about pre-school children, as an integral part of their school work, and in preparation for their future lives.

Also in this month's issue:
Home and School: how to bring them together.
Which universities accept unqualified students?
How we treat blind children.
Would you let your child read the LRSB?
A look at fact books for juniors.
Members' questions answered by experts.

Where is a monthly subscription magazine available only from the Advisory Centre for Education, an independent non-profit-making body set up to help parents. Send now for details and, as a new reader, you could take advantage of a special introductory subscription offer.

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LOGISTICS OF LUCK

ROBERT CUSHMAN TALKS TO THREE FOOTLIGHTS GRADUATES ON THE EVE OF THEIR FIRST JOINT VENTURE

STILL THEY ROLL ON, the Cambridge generations. Each creates its own stir in theatre, journalism, television, and then presumably makes way for the next. So where do the old ones go to? Obviously they disperse, but surprisingly often the ranks re-form and there appears a concentration like the one associated with "The Sandboy." This comedy, which opens at Greenwich Theatre on Thursday, is written by Michael Frayn and its cast of five includes Mella and Eleanor Bron, three names which sprang successively (though Frayn's Cambridge career overlapped with Mella's and Mella's with Bron's) from the undergraduate crop of the middle and late fifties.

All three achieved student eminence in the Footlights and embarked on suitably frivolous careers in the world outside. Mella went into revue (this was in the days when there still revues outside the universities—as Mella herself remarked, "Beyond the Fringe," which everybody assumed would revolutionise professional revue, in fact killed it); hence into musicals and so eventually to the respectability of "A Death in the Day of Joe Egg," which was, amazingly, his straight theatre debut. Miss Bron, first getting the Bird, then finding her Fortune, became the queen of what used to be known as TV satire and is now a nameless thing; gradually she, too, legitimised herself, proceeding through a brief West End

the table and the conversation was never quite the same again.

The next evening, dinner with Michael Frayn alone. Still lingering in my memory a remark of the director's (Robert Cushman) about the occasions when one is defeated by the logistics of life. "I know what you mean," sort of nods, as well they might since it is on this sort of defeat—which often holds down to the difficulty of being in two places at the same time—that their humour commonly rests. They specialise in the hard-luck stories of the reasonably comfortable.

"The Sandboy" gives this theme a piquant twist. The character round whom it revolves, the character Mella plays, is an architect plagued by an incessant run of good luck. Nothing goes wrong for him and he is frankly frightened. What can he be doing right? It can't last. And of course he's right there too. Just wait till you see Act Three.

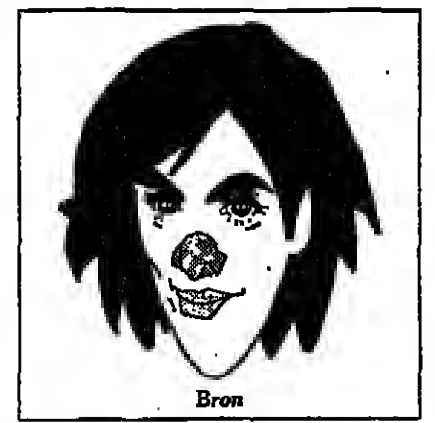
His life is invaded by the next-door neighbour for whom life really is a continual series of disasters, and in whose presence he cannot help but feel guilty; also by a television crew come to film a day in his life. Frayn himself has been the author/subject of a "One Pair of Eyes"—"you're given a camera crew for three weeks and allowed to do what you like with it"—and links the experience to the one we all have that "you somehow feel you can edit your life as you go along—somehow all the mistakes won't be noticed."

In this play the TV framework acts as "a way of sharpening the idea of being under observation—the difficulty of maintaining good behaviour." What in fact you get is a heightened form of farce—the genre in which Frayn most excels, and which irradiates his Fleet Street novel "Towards the End of the Morning" (I told him it was the novel of his I liked best, though my voice must have been drowned out by the voice on the tannoy urging the diners in the Greenwich Theatre restaurant to proceed to the auditorium; since he shook his head regretfully and said he was sorry, the one he liked best was "Towards the End of the Morning"). "The Two of Us," a collection of four one-acts which pleased nobody except, apparently, the public ("of course," says the bemused author "it was the height of the tourist season") was redeemed for me by its last farcical quartet, and his closest links to this first full-length play about "a bumpy man who's genuinely happy but finds difficulty formulating a philosophy to accommodate other people's unhappiness."

engagement as the Doctor's Dilemma to Hedda Gabler and Miss Jean Brodie (in her prime) at the Bristol Old Vic. Frayn wrote humorous articles for this very newspaper (and, I fear, another one), then he, too, got upstaged and turned to novels, to television plays and last year (with "The Two of Us" at the Garrick) to the theatre. And here they are together again, as the song says for the very first time.

Lunch with the three of them produced a wild scramble of anecdote. Mella first set eyes on Frayn not so much in Cambridge, more just outside it, on a troop train, when both were doing National Service and Frayn was reading and discussing something pretty abstruse—I think I've got that right. Then in his last year Frayn wrote the Footlights revue (he was becoming insouciant as he recollected this feat the like of which no one man ever accomplished in my day), and was instrumental in having Mella, whom he had seen in a college revue, perform in it. ("You came to my room, Michael, walked me across Parker's Piece, and talked me into auditioning.")

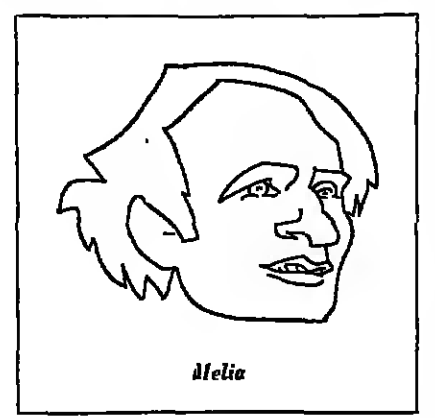
Was Mella in his turn at all responsible for pushing Miss Bron into the Footlights? I never discovered but I can record Joe's firm declaration that Eleanor "changed the whole concept of the funny woman. By being beautiful. You took the grotesquerie out of female comedy. Or vice versa" muttered Eleanor who was reminding less avidly than the gentlemen. She did, though, declare her complicity with them in being of the generation that conditioned the outside world to Cambridge humour and so made possible David Frost. It was, I think with this thought that a bush descended on



Bron

With "The Sandboy" Frayn joins the small army of local playwrights—John Hare, Peter Nichols—who have contributed plays to Greenwich. He remembers "walking across Blackheath in the snow, freezing cold, wearing an anorak" to see Ewan Hooper, the theatre's founder, in the shell of the building and hardly imagining that it would ever take shape. Now it seems he has written a local play. "Well, the east—well all seem to live in North-west London—think that it's an expose of life in trendy Blackheath. I'm inclined to think of it as taking place in Hampstead."

He is also perhaps, along with writers like Mortimer (another natural force) and Nichols (whom he particularly admires) evidence of an urbane middle-class revival in the theatre in the past few years ("I'd love to be a highbrow but I can't"). He's even coming to like the medium—"I used to write a lot of columns in the Guardian saying how terrible the theatre was but now I rather enjoy it." He certainly looks at home in it, though he'd disagree—"I always feel out of my depth." He'll probably return to novels next though he seems to be finding "a great attraction in the limited form of stage-plays. Every-one, whenever they've managed to find freedom, looks for a restriction. That's the whole of human life."



Mella

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Ignoring this advert is one way to send someone in the Poor World to his grave. They'll go on dying there of hunger at a rate of one a second. (Haven't you seen the "Third World War" series on I.T.V. this week?) Can your £1 do anything to help those millions of starving people? It can do more than nothing.

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WAR ON WANT

25, The Grove, London, W.5.

A DISTINGUISHED MEDICAL friend, after seeing Brewster Mason's impressive performance of Othello at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, last week remarked that his aesthetic pleasure was qualified by his professional curiosity. Mr Mason's makeup gave undoubted symptoms of advanced Haemachromatosis. This, for the uninitiated, is iron-storage disease and manifests itself in acute greyness of the skin. Indeed, at times, Mr Mason shone dully like the Great Eastern on its maiden voyage. Still, you could not call his Othello black, brown, nigger, or coon—he was the first grey one.

The measure of the twentieth century's rather covert preoccupation with the racial, social, and psychological implications of Othello are curiously indicated by the nervousness with which the character's colour has been handled. It is said (perhaps apocryphally) that Sir Laurence Olivier on the first night of his performance uncharacteristically walked past a young colleague without greeting him in a narrow corridor of the theatre. He was in full makeup and costume. After a pace or two he is said to have turned and shouted to the dejected young man, "My dear fellow, I'm so sorry, I did not recognise you in my makeup." The uncertainties shown by actors about Othello's colour are wryly symbolised in the odd fact that whatever shade of dark makeup is used it so often comes off on the white skin or garment of Desdemona. Olivier's did, but Mr Mason outdid him by depositing a large smear on Elizabeth Spriggs's cheek as Emilia. It is as if white actors just can't hold black colour.

Actors of the past have, on occasion, been more sensational in their use of makeup for the part. James Quin, in the eighteenth century, had a black face and a large white wig; he also had white gloves which he slowly peeled off to reveal black hands—this appearance, "tended greatly to laughter." Edmund Kean was determined to get away from the thick lips black convention and, satisfied that the Moors are of Caucasian origin, came on light brown and, high-checked.

The testimony of stage-history is that the closer that actors wanted to get to an interpretation that stressed a mere veneer of civilisation, under which lurked brute passion and thin-mindedness, the darker became the make-up. Perhaps the most "civilised" Othello of the twentieth century, Forbes-Robertson, described by John Gielgud as "a very gentle high-bred Moor," is to be seen, in photographs, looking less than a denizen of any part of Africa than of Italy. This is a Valentino-like handsome vulnerability about the face that looks out at us. He was pale compared with the dark-brown visage of the Sicilian actor, Giovanni Grasso who, in 1910, terrified the Lyric theatre with his violent acting. At one point he grasped Iago by the throat and hurled him to the ground; and he died like an animal. Brewster Mason's only show of violence, in an otherwise calm performance was,



Pillely and O'Brien: Sadler's Wells

review

ST JOHN'S

Meirion Bowen

Craxton Memorial

MUSICIANS of my generation and younger will remember Harold Craxton, who died in March at the age of 35, as a name alongside that of Donny on the cover of the Beethoven piano sonata editions we used as students, and still regard as essential. An older generation will, however, have known him as an editor of pre-classical keyboard music, helping much in its revival; also as a piano accompanist, teacher and adjudicator. It was appropriate that one of his many pupils, Angela Byrre, should figure as soloist in an old Mozart programme given in memory of Craxton at St John's, Smith Square.

Missa Byrre is a stylish Mozartian, and her reading of the piano concerto in C Minor (K. 491) gave evidence of a crisp technique in scale passages, and other florid writing, as well as careful articulation of the "various strands in contrapuntal episodes. If she seemed somewhat ill at ease on this occasion, it was not her fault. She had to contend throughout with an unwieldy and unreliable accompaniment supplied by the London Mozart Players under the direction of Sydney Fixman.

Already, at the start of this concert, we had heard a demonstration of indifference from the strings in their realisation of the Divertimento in D Major (K. 136): ornamentation went by the board, ensemble was messy, the melodic delivery rough-shod with never a hint of poise or wit. The full orchestra in the concerto was placed in front and around the piano so that the solo instrument was often submerged completely. Moreover, Fixman's stick technique was never guaranteed to ensure that everyone started together, finished together, and stayed at approximately the same speed throughout.

COLISEUM

Philip Hope-Wallace

Rigoletto

"RIGOLETTO" is stuff of the kind which old-fashioned bawdiers used to call "durable," meaning perhaps, that it can survive and even sometimes

Raising Twentieth-Century Racialist Hackles...

Gareth Lloyd Evans discusses the ever-changing colour of Othello

Brewster Mason, Lisa Harrow in Othello

Interestingly to grasp Iago by the throat, but Mr Mason died, like Hamlet, very beautifully.

For all this evidence of the colour spectrum tending to correspond with interpretation, no actor, to my knowledge, has ever attempted fully to "civilise" Othello (and rid the play of racial overtones, at one stroke) by taking up the hint of the American Lady who, in 1869, wrote, "Shakespeare was too correct a delineator of human nature to have coloured Othello black, if he had personally acquainted himself with the idiosyncrasies of the African race." She adds (and the italics are her own)—"Othello was a white man."

Yet Shakespeare himself is as inexact about Othello's colour as Sir Bernard Miles is about Desdemona's. He knew that there was a strong connection between the Moorish race and the Venetians, that the race was noted for its dignity and courage, but he takes liberties with Othello's appearance. "Thick lips" (Rodrigo's description) is as inappropriate to Moors as is the comparison made in the play of Othello's complexion and that of the devil (dead black).

All this might be a mild curiosity were it not that there seems to be a connection between uncertainties about



Othello's visage and what we think the play is about. Perhaps Shakespeare's own inexactitude (or non-caring) is partly responsible for making twentieth-century racialist hackles rise about the play; and indeed the same goes for "The Merchant of Venice." If Othello were more certainly designated as Moor in the play, and Shylock less profoundly characterised, the one would be less likely to raise issues unknown to Shakespeare himself and the other would have the more comfortable status of comic villain rather than an embodiment of our consciences or a confirmation of our prejudices—depending on your racial stance.

Othello's "blackness" is not a large issue to the play; it is an irritant only in Iago's monstrous infection of the Moor's mind. Yet some major productions of this century have taken up the cudgels on behalf of "dark pigmentation" by ennobling the character to a degree. Paul Robeson, in 1930, had his own superb bearing, rich voice and natural dignity. His performance was, perhaps, the only example of the play's being used (though not overtly) on behalf of the Negro—there is nothing Moorish about Robeson—but his second attempt, in 1959, was cheapened by his superb lyricism and dignity being confronted by an Iago (Sam Wanamaker)

schooled in method acting; it was like listening to Scheherazade being conducted by a boomer boy. Yet, reports suggest that even in Robeson's first appearance made by the consciousness of Robeson's race than by Othello's dramatic reality.

Indeed, evidence suggests that the most successful modern delineations have been those which paid scant heed to making the character imply something about twentieth-century racialist attitudes. Olivier's make-up and "thick" accent were mere obligations to the huge study in the catastrophic admixture of egotism, physical strength, self-delusion and passionate self-pity which he gave us; Anthony Quayle's swarthyness and lowing voice were merely theatrical bonuses to the chief prize—our experience of a good and noble man not only relentlessly deprived of both but terribly aware of the process. For an actor or director to worry away at Othello's colour is to confuse a detail for the whole.

In any case colour-bunters must be consistent. What colour was the Venetian Desdemona? Perhaps, after all, it is only right that some of Othello's black makeup should rub off on her—but not too much or you might start another racialist bare.

thrive in perilous, slapdappy, hotheaded situations. Like "The Merry Widow" it has curtains which never quite fail. The more surprising then to find that the revival by the Sadler's Wells Opera Company at the Coliseum last night was a rather lack-lustre and unexciting affair, bearing as it did many signs of careful forethought and affectionate, even scholarly preparation.

Michael Gielgud's production left the singers and the audience in no two minds of the situations (as is not always the case by any means), but the dramatic picture remained low keyed and even a little dowdy.

But it is all good and serviceable—like the singing of the principals. The new Glida, Mary O'Brien, was sweet toned and sensitively lyrical. Donald Pillely made a good deal of the chances afforded to the Duke, including some nice and well sustained diminuendos, and Raymond Myers in the title part, as quick on his feet as Sammy Davies Jr., kept up quite a strong, if rather undifferentiated line. I would say it is quite up to the best of Carl Rosa standards, vocally, but it is respectable material. Where I feel some doubt was in the highly idiosyncratic approach of the conductor Denis Vaughan who has his own, also highly respectable views on the accretions, embellishments, which came and fashionable dynamics which he thinks have been allowed to sully Verdi's precious original intentions.

Some of his details are welcome, a few slightly disconcert, but the total effect of a conductor rigorously holding the music in check and quelling its "unsubdued" enthusiasm was, I think, a purely subjective reaction on my part.

THE COCKPIT

Nicholas de Jongh

Revolution

AT LAST THE 1926 show: The General Strike seen through the eyes and the ears of the musical theatre (the play by Hansard and arranged by David Benedictus), music by Guy Woolfenden in clever pastiche and the musical present. What went wrong? The Strike does not really rate as a musical. There is a sense of intransigent conflict in which the miners' hymn is but it needs the Brecht-Weill combustion.

Mr Benedictus provides some magnificent theatrical inventions, the political metamorphosed into the dramatic, but his three-hour long musical has as much backbone or shape as an unset hanger. There is no sense of narrative, development or the accelerating parliamentary/political lunacy. Everything happens in a melodious limbo; also Mr Benedictus's decent liberal imagination does not belong with the Strike: only when he drops his political knickers for "Malsic," a gorgeous glimpse of the upper class at their song, a parade of the enthusiastic literary decadents, does he show his command. Here the music and the lyrics match the subject matter with a very magnificence: but what is the General Strike to this?

There are outline excellences: the theatre is transformed into the House of Commons with the audience sitting on the benches. There is the gross satire of the king seen as a pair of giant dentures floating above the Speaker's Chair, Churchill dressed in the Union Jack and trailing his little bulldog Britannia, even one magnificent section in which the miners' hymn is drowned by the roars of "dividends." Otherwise "Oh King old thing to you I'll sing" allied to ragged, caricatured speeches for MPs leaves

this musical noble in streaks and muddled by a failure of political arrangement, sensibility and substance. Acting by amateurs.

GARRICK

Caryl Brahms

Brian Rix

IN THE MATTER OF farces Brian Rix is of the Establishment, the he is the Establishment in person—the Albert Memorial of them all. His farces are less seasonal than perpetual. They are as far from Australia, as near home as that summer seaside escape from escape, the pier. They are televised and for aught I know, broadcast. And in them one can relax with straits more desperate than one's own. The characters in your Brian Rix farces go skittering through sempternal April weather, which alternates between the hopeful head round the bedroom door "Coast, clear?" "It never is—and 'Got him!'—they never have.

I am in no position to put the current offering, "Don't Just Lie There, Say Something!" in its rightful place within the canon. For I have seen only one half of another Rix farce, and that some years ago. It featured an elephant or so, several gentlemen in several turbans, and a few transparently distressed ladies, or do I understand more desperate than one's own. The characters in your Brian Rix farces go skittering through sempternal April weather, which alternates between the hopeful head round the bedroom door "Coast, clear?" "It never is—and 'Got him!'—they never have.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Barlow

IT WAS LIKE listening to Welsh on early morning television, a favourite pastime of mine. One is sure that something of enormous import is being said and, now and then, an eighth of the iceberg emerges, some familiar phrase like "old age pensioner"—and you think you are getting the gist of it. But no, it's gone again. It was once my good fortune to see a Welsh soprano sing a comic song. I know it was a comic song because every chorus was a cascade of coloratura choruses. It was an experience I shall not lightly forget. Sometimes I lie awake at nights wondering what the joke was.

"Barlow at Large" (BBC-1) written possibly in Welsh, by Elwyn Jones, gave me, precisely the same sensation, I could not tell you what it was all about—though corruption and conspiracy and clocks came into it not necessarily in that order. I do not think it was intended by the author to be understood. A much stronger sense of menace and power is conjured up by locked glances, loaded pauses, dialogue so elliptical that only

the two people speaking quite understood it.

Take the pay-off. Barlow: "My terms of reference do not preclude my suggesting to the Home Office an inquiry of a different nature." Chief Constable: "I understand that." Well, I'm damned if I do, but they stared at each other with such mainly understanding that one didn't quite like to ask. The whole thing had the thrust and gloss of a very good card, though I had a slight feeling of being taken for a ride, of being the victim of a brilliant trick. It is possible that Jones (Elwyn) and Johns (Stratford) should be done for conspiracy, or corruption or possibly clocks.

"Owen MD" (BBC-1) is definitely one for the kiddies. Everything is spelt out. You not only know what is happening, but what will happen. Waiting for that confounded child to run under the lorry was like waiting for the other boot to drop. You knew he would—though this simple deduction was apparently beyond everyone else in the series.

If you thought the dear, dead Dales were beyond recall, rejoice. Here they are again. Living admittedly under an alias, Owen, and adopting a spurious Welsh accent.

THEATRE ROYAL

John Ezard

Marlene Dietrich

YEARS AGO, a press notice for the London production of "Call Me Madam" said that when one girl sang "the cheering goes nearly fell apart the applauding stalls." It never happened when I saw the production or the girl (Shani Wallis), and since I have been waiting for that particular moment in a theatre.

It materialised at Dietrich's midnight charity matinee and lasted 15 minutes after the house lights went up, except that in this less decorous decade the cheering was cheering as well. "I'm not singing any more," she told them. Why? roared everyone. "Well, because I have sung a lot of songs already," she replied. For about 15 minutes less than promised, actually.

But no review could darken that sense of occasion which sent a third of I have to say that nearly all the incoherence was coming from the wrong side of the footlights. Dietrich in her prime was a 150-kilowatt star. In her mid-1960s British tour, she could still manage 50-kilowatts sometimes. Now, at 67, she is down to a 15-kilowatt glimmer of a voice and her audience lives on memories of past illuminations.

Her "Lili Marlene" is an intimate copy of the original, her martial "Where Have All The Flowers Gone?" only marginally better. Saddest of all, she can no longer get vocal lift-off for the lyrical sequences of "Oh, the Apple Trees" which even in 1966 was one of the most precious things in her comic song because every chorus was a cascade of coloratura choruses. She uses Sprechgesang in the worst way, as a good actress's substitute for the breath, range and light which her songs need. At Drury Lane once in a while, all right, in a provincial theatre with a cold audience, God help her.

But it is still not a performance of solely geriatric interest. The timing and dramatic instinct are intact.

The natural arena for these talents now is the cabaret or cellar. I wish Dietrich would stop enticing her great surviving qualities by the chrysalis of an outworn epic and irrelevant physical attractiveness.

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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Communal living • Japanese women • sweet corn

'Neither expects—even allowing for wide-eyed imagination—that sexual orgies will take place. Or if they do, that the communal pattern will be destroyed.'

JOHN CUNNINGHAM meets the founding fathers of a purpose-built collective in Copenhagen

ANYONE who thinks that a commune can mean only a group of long-haired hippies falling out over short-lived idealism in a decaying Victorian house should take heart. Collective living isn't a failure: the Danes are about to show how it can be done, and Copenhagen is well on the way to getting its first purpose-built collective for several families—father, mother, and two or three children.

That at least is the idea of the two architects whose plans are presently being studied by the Danish Ministry of Housing. Peter Rasmussen and Stig Eriksen are blond and tanned and pipe-smoking and almost too Danish to be true. Rasmussen conceived the idea while he was still a student but, unlike many a final-year thesis, his collective is likely to be built, and has been taken up by the firm which employs both of them.

The idealism is there, but it doesn't entirely underlay the scheme. Rasmussen says he wants to get away from the idea of ownership; of one partner "owning" the other in marriage, and of the obsession with owning property. Both architects are in their late twenties; both have sons. Eriksen is married, Rasmussen isn't. But it's a stable relationship though as he says "it isn't a paper marriage."

important, that if they do the communal pattern will be destroyed. What has been happening elsewhere in Denmark seems to bear this out. For in spite of minimum restrictions on the sale of pornography, home consumption is about the same as it was eight years ago. In the Danish Parliament, a bill to legalise group marriage has been introduced, but it is a long way from becoming law.

For ideas on communal living, Rasmussen went back to the source which has probably practised it longest and most successfully: a monastery on a Greek island. This helped to shape the original scheme—since extended—to provide accommodation for 16 families. The plan was for two short parallel terraces of eight units facing each other across a courtyard. The short sides of the rectangle were taken by communal dining and recreational space and by a kindergarten.

All the communalists who will live in their concrete-and-glass togetherness know each other. The original list (some will not be among those in the larger scheme) include a composer, a girl lab technician, an artist, a teacher, two town planners, and two student psychologists. Their ages range from 22 to 30, and their incomes—a less bridgeable gap—from about £1,500 to £2,000.

to ensure that lower-paid workers could join in, and that their collective shouldn't turn into a professional ghetto. Even allowing for Government grants and rent subsidies, accommodation will be expensive by Copenhagen standards, probably approaching £100 a month before subsidies, though the less well-off obviously will pay less than this.

The sixteen units will still form the nucleus of the enlarged scheme. The non-profit-making architectural and building cooperative for which Rasmussen and Eriksen work became interested in the site at Glostrup, about 15 kilometres from the centre of Copenhagen, and suggested that its full potential for 100 units should be used. So back to the drawing board. And to the housing waiting list to find 86 applicants who are interested in joining.

Those who want to join the collective will be invited to a series of meetings to learn what it's all about, and they will be asked for any ideas they have which could influence the design of their homes. Architects always dream of client-participation; Rasmussen and Eriksen don't know what, if anything, the participants will have to say. But their hopes are high. For one thing, they will provide little more than a shell—internal walls can be moved to suit the size and requirements of individual tenants—and for another the 16 at least are taking part with the firm intention of overcoming

most of the neighbourhood hangups which come with the mortgage syndrome. But what will they all find when they get there? Just how low is the threshold of privacy before you get the door slammed in your face? There aren't yet any answers because, although various cooperative housing schemes have been tried in Denmark, this one will go further in destroying territorial imperatives than any other; and because the collective will evolve over the years.

Peter Rasmussen reckons that the best hope of integration lies through the children of the group. He believes that even young babies can grow up happily with communal parents, without relying exclusively on the love and protection of either a mother or father. Some child experts will disagree with this, and no doubt some parents in the collective will too.

There will in fact be two kindergartens in the large scheme, which could start in a year's time, and they will be available also to children from the neighbourhood around the collective; away from the ghetto trap again. In a sense, it's a bit too easy to lay the burden of your unrealised hopes on tomorrow's offspring. But the collective in theory at least, will try to cope with today's mistakes as well.

And so the homosexual and the handicapped won't be excluded, any more than anyone else who has had to settle for a little less than love. At

its least, the collective ambience is an insurance policy against loneliness if your marriage breaks down or if you ever wake up into the early morning rain. At its best it might bring out self-awareness as yet unexpressed.

What nobody will ever be able to say is whether the collective works in its own terms—because these are not being precisely defined—or even whether 100 is too big or small a size. You can't do much more, as an outsider, than salute the intention or, if you're an architect, like Rasmussen, design the place so that barriers are broken down gradually and gently. And provide privacy when necessary.

There are two other certainties: that the collective will retain its links with the world outside, and that the degree of integration will be uneven. The 16 founding fathers, if that is the word, who have long discussed the project among themselves may find it easier to live together than late arrivals but, as Rasmussen stresses, there will be no elite.

JANICE CAVE on Japan's consumer fighters

A yen for a fair price

JAPANESE WOMEN, for centuries kept in the background, are emerging as a powerful force in the economy—as protectors of the interests of consumers. Last year organised housewives forced television manufacturers to cut the prices of colour sets up to 25 per cent. Now they are testing their strength against the cosmetic companies.

Shufuren, one of the biggest women's organisations—the name means Housewives' Association—has 500 groups active throughout the country and though its membership is not listed it must run into many thousands. When I met the general secretary of Shufuren, Miss Nanako Itoh, in the small headquarters in the heart of Tokyo, she said firmly: "We want to be rid of resale price maintenance for ever. We will abolish it however long it takes."

The Japanese housewives' weapon is the boycott, and how effective it can be was proved by the colour TV campaign. They discovered that the sets were selling as cheaply in the United States as in the home market, so that they were subsidising exports, and putting the profits into the company coffers. It took seven months and a backlog of two million sets in the warehouses before the manufacturers capitulated, and chopped up to £25 off the price of the sets.

"Prices never go down," says Miss Itoh, "and things like this are not fair trade. We must cut prices. Cosmetics are among the highest priced goods—and there is never any discount on them. Shiseido make 46 per cent of the cosmetics available in Japan, so we are now boycotting them, though I have no idea how effective it will be or how long it will take. A firm named Chifure has started making its own cosmetics under the name 'Chifure'. These sell at 100 yen each (12½p), whereas many of Shiseido's sell at more than 1,000 yen (£125)—yet they use the same materials. Chifure's products are selling well and for the first time in 12 years Shiseido's sales have dropped. It is only a 0.6 decline, but it is a start."

Shufuren keeps the public informed of what it is doing through a quarterly magazine. One of its present concerns is decoy selling on hire purchase. "Housewives do not always know what they are signing for," says Miss Itoh, "and there is no release clause in the

agreement. We want to establish such a clause. We want also to set up a better business bureau, where housewives could ring up and ask about the quality of goods, and ask hire purchase agreements while the salesman was still in the house. We need shopping guide centres, too, to issue information on the quality and prices of goods locally."

One of the most important parts of Shufuren's work is done in its laboratory where exhaustive tests are conducted on a wide variety of goods. Miss Iyako Hamaguchi is the senior chemist in the cramped and cluttered laboratory on the top floor of the five storey building. Much publicity was given to the fact that the association's findings that many orange drinks contained no orange juice at all. The laboratory also proved that horse meat was being sold as canned beef and that a brand of coffee milk contained no milk.

"Our current problem is the formaline used in the making of some types of plastic plates. When the dishes are put into boiling water they give off formaline gas which can damage eyesight, so we are testing all these different types of materials. Some 40 cases of serious eye damage have been reported so far and we are very concerned about the danger to children."

"Some varieties of orange juice are still being tested too, just to see if they contain any real orange juice and if so, how much. One of the most popular brands was found to contain none at all and another only 10 per cent," said Miss Itoh.

The only income Shufuren has comes from its members. There is no official support for the work of the laboratory which is one of the few independent laboratories testing consumer goods in Japan. A few thousand yen come from the letting of a wedding room and meeting hall, and the running of classes in art, cooking, and the tea ceremony. Occasionally there are special sales of cheap vegetables or rice, bought direct from the wholesalers to avoid the middlemen.

"Our annual income is ten million yen (£12,500)," said Miss Itoh "and it is not enough. We try to keep our subscriptions as low as possible. The Japanese woman is becoming very powerful indeed but there is still so much to be done to improve quality, improve labelling, and lower prices."



Miss Iyako Hamaguchi testing orange juice

Encounters with vegetables: Skeffington Ardron

Amazing

HOW MANY TIMES a day do you eat maize? Two, three, four or more times a day, winter and summer? Ridiculous: until you think about the many ways this plant takes part in daily life. Fresh, frozen, canned: enjoyed as popcorn, expressed as a salad oil, dried and ground into meal and cornflour, the main ingredient of custard powder; and what about the staggering number of families who start their days with cornflakes? Derivatives of maize are also used commercially in soluble coffee, soup powders, ice cream, sausages, jam, and table jellies.

As a fresh vegetable, maize is generally spoken of interchangeably as corn-on-the-cob or sweet corn. It is the female part of the plant *Zea mays* and it is born in the axil of the long, tapering leaf and sturdy stem of a tall grass. Each flower of this seed-bearing part of the plant sends out a long "silk" covered with fine fuzz and from the sweet-smelling tassels at the top of the stem pollen showers down on to these silks. Each flower thus pollinated then develops into a single fruit—the grain or kernel of corn which we eat.

The stage at which corn-on-the-cob is eaten is when it is still immature. Later, the sweet kernels turn to starch. When buying sweet corn choose ears with fresh looking green leaves (or husks). The silks showing at the end should be firm with brown. The kernels, although well-developed and marching right up almost to the tip of the ear, should not be jammed too tightly together or appear to be darkening or drying out. If they are over-mature, you are in for a tough, sticky, dry eating experience. Ideally, maize should be kept cool and moist from the moment of harvesting, so if possible put it in the refrigerator as soon as you get it home.

Simple ways

The best way with sweet corn is also the simplest. Just before cooking, pull off the husks and silks, break off the short stem, and rinse the ear quickly in cold water. If necessary because of the size of your saucepan, break each one in half. Then put immediately into boiling water, to which a little sugar—no salt—has been added. Bring back to the boil and cook for eight minutes (or only five, if you have just picked it in your garden). Some cooks suggest serving one ear per person but this is an insult. Two is the minimum and I

have friends who are "eight-ear-men"—but then they are from corn country. Corn-on-the-cob is unpretentious and does not need pompous trappings. There is no need to serve it on a folded napkin. No need for melted butter. Cold butter, plenty of it, spread on the hot ears quickly melts. Above all, stick no horrid little plastic picks into the ends to hold it by. Keep toothpicks for their proper afterwards. Corn is great at sticking in the teeth.

Corn-on-the-cob is for intimate family eating. For people other than family or close friends, it is better to cut the kernels off the cob, but with fresh ears comparatively hard to come by, and not cheap to serve if on a plate, it seems a crime to cut them up. Instead use whole kernel canned or frozen maize, which is excellent, and has the advantage of having been picked at just the right stage of maturity.

Whole kernel

Whole kernels of corn are especially good combined with other vegetables, as in Corn with Marrow. Thinly, remove seeds, and dice a small marrow. Open and drain (saving the liquor) a can of whole kernel corn or open a packet of frozen corn kernels. Dice a small onion and sauté it in 2 tablespoons of butter until it is limp. Then add the marrow. Stir together and simmer for about 15-20 minutes or until the marrow is cooked but still a little crisp. Generally enough juice will come from the marrow during cooking, but if more liquid seems indicated, add a little of the juice from the can. Finally, add the drained corn and a teaspoon each of chopped mint and chopped chives, and beat through.

Another kind of canned corn is "cream style" made by cutting through the kernels and scraping the remaining portions from the cobs. This is mixed with water, sugar, and salt to give a creamy consistency. An attractive way to use this kind of maize is Scalloped Corn. Thoroughly beat two eggs in a breakfast cup of milk. Add to this one tablespoon of finely grated onion, a teaspoon of salt, and a grind of black pepper. Mix well with the contents of a can of "cream style" corn (usually 11 oz.) and pour into a buttered casserole. Stud with slices of ripe tomato, pushing them down a little into the mixture. Across the top lay pieces of derinded streaky bacon. Cook uncovered in a moderate (350°) oven (for about 45 minutes or until a knife stuck into the centre of the mixture comes out clean. Serve in the dish it was baked in.

The go-betweens

JOHN ROWE TOWNSEND on 'picture story books' for those of uncertain age

BETWEEN the simple picture book for very small children and the story book for those who can read lies the halfway house that is sometimes called the "picture story book." This is a book with a fairly extended text, running from a few hundred to maybe three or four thousand words, in which the story is just as important as the pictures. But the proportion of pictures to text is still high, and care is taken to avoid presenting the child with great grey discouraging slabs of type.

It happens that a number of picture story books have come my way in the last few weeks, and some of them are unusually attractive. The age range to which they appeal is fairly broad: perhaps from about five to eight, because the books can be read aloud and shown to a younger child, while an older one can work them out for himself. (But remember that even children who can read quite well still enjoy being read to.)

Carter is a Painter's Cat, by Carolyn Sloan (Longman, £1.10) is a first-person narrative:

Mr Blob is a painter. He paints pictures of cats—not ordinary cats but me! He paints me every morning on a fresh piece of paper and he calls me Carter. When he has finished I know what I am going to be like all day.

So each day Carter goes out into the world, and each day he's different. On morning Mr Blob has forgotten to colour in his outline, so Carter is (almost) invisible and can safely taunt

the dogs. Another day Mr Blob paints him so thin that he falls down a drain; a third day he appears in a smart suit and a red bowler hat. In each guise there are hilarious adventures. This is a real story and yet it's essentially visual, because the changing shapes and colours of Carter are a vital part of the fun. Fritz Wegner, who is one of the most engagingly comic illustrators in the business, has made this into a witty, colourful book.

Badgers' outing

Russell and Lillian Hoban are the creators of Frances, the small badger who is really a small girl. Best Friends for Frances (Faber, 90p) deals with a slight case of mini-Lib: for Frances, shut out by friend Albert from a boys-only game, sets off on a picnic with the sister Gloria carrying a sign that says "Best Friends' Outing—No Boys." And when Albert wants to join in, Frances isn't sure she'll let him, because "maybe you'll be best friends when it is goodies-in-the-hamper time, but how about when it is no-girls-baseball time?" Repentant Albert promises that from now on there will not be no-girls baseball, and next morning he's round on the door-step with a bunch of daisies for Frances. Recommended to parents who feel you can't start too soon imbuing small girls with properly independent attitudes; recommended also to parents who are sceptical about the feminist hit but feel you can't start too soon giving children nice, funny books that relate to their everyday experience.

Charlotte Zolotow's *The Hating*

Book (World's Work, 90p) is also concerned with a child's daily world: I hate hate hated my friend.

When I moved over in the school bus, she sat somewhere else. When her point broke in arithmetic and I passed her my pencil, she took Peter's instead. "Ask her," my mother said, "ask your friend why." But I wouldn't. I couldn't. I'd rather die.

This problem in juvenile relations is sorted out with a little goodwill and plain speaking. Charlotte Zolotow is precisely on the small child's wavelength, and there are pleasing pictures by Ben Shacter, in a style faintly reminiscent of early Sendak, but more whimsical.

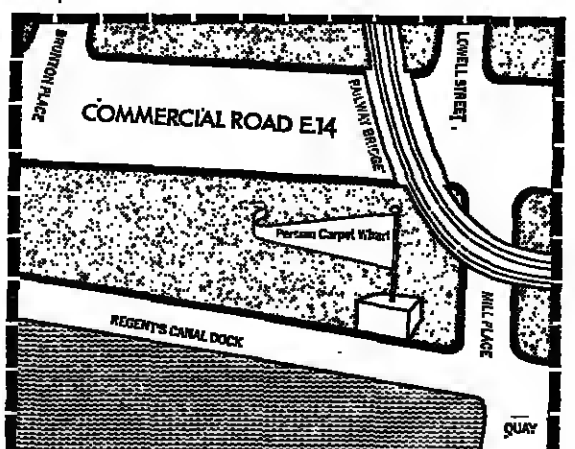
Wheeler! (Harlin Quist, £1.05) is a story by Hans Manz, retold by Ruth Cavin. And it's a rather subversive story, about Putti the coalblack chimney-sweep and Multi, who has her baby in the back of a truck, and wheeled, who is this same baby when he gets a little older and goes every where at reckless speed on his tricycle, lorrying the village. A concerted attempt by the villagers to de-wheel Wheeler is unsuccessful, and the book ends with this dreadful child triumphant, swirling around the place like a whirlwind. An anti-didactic story, you might call it. The drawings by Werner Hoffmann are in strong, flat colours with heavy outlines, and have a suitably Germanic air.

Bada-badas are humanoids made of folded paper; and Henry Bada-Bada, by Polly Hobson (Macmillan, £1.05) is the story of one who flies from his home on the mantelpiece and neglects his mother's advice to "eat nothing but paper and don't go near the wastebasket." He finishes damp and crumpled in the waste paper basket, and is lucky to avoid "the fire, a place that Bada-badas don't like to speak about." Jane Rendell's pictures are simple and homely, which makes a change in this age of glossy, sophisticated picture-books; and there are instructions for making your own Bada-bada. (Our living room is now full of them.)

Boneless wonders

The first shall be last; and last comes the first Dr Seuss book which, incredibly, has just reached England 34 years after its original American publication. This is *To Think That I Saw it on Mulberry Street* (Collins, 95p); and there are some, including myself, who believe that Dr Seuss has never done better than in his early books.

Mulberry Street is narrated in verse by a small boy, Marco, who builds up in his mind's eye a glorious picture of the spectacle he has seen on his way home from school. Actually it was just a sedate little horse-and-wagon; but it develops page by page into a widely-careering cavalcade of unlikely creatures. If my memory is correct, it has been pointed out before now that Dr Seuss's animals are boneless wonders that would never manage to walk. Walk? Dr Seuss doesn't just make them walk. He makes them race, riot, take wing, blaze up, and practically explode in a burst of colour.



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Stonewalling by the US

The Ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten has proved a severe setback in the world monetary crisis: agreement was not to be expected, but the fact that it was not possible even to agree on an agenda for experts who meet as deputies for the Ministers means that matters are worse than they were two days ago. For this deplorable situation the Americans are almost entirely to blame, and candid friends of the United States are bound to say so in blunt language than Ministers can use between themselves.

The American position on the monetary issue is illogical and unacceptable. They refuse to discuss a gold price which they at the same time refuse to honour; and they equally refuse to clarify, in the context of parity changes, an import surcharge which is a breach of international agreement and is itself the equivalent of a parity change. This intransigence is exercised in defence of a point of view and a set of objectives which are equally unacceptable: that the rest of the world is entirely to blame for the US deficit, and that the world owes the US a surplus.

Secretary Connally, for the television cameras, painted a picture of a United States which has exhausted her reserves and her resources in aid for the free world, and now needs help. The facts are that against total outlays in aid and investment of \$225,000 millions the US now has overseas industrial interests worth some \$150,000 millions, while the balance of \$75,000 millions is held in uncashed dollar claims by central banks and private individuals outside the US. It is this willingness to hold dollars which has financed a vast US deficit—a unique privilege for a uniquely generous friend. But if America can claim our gratitude, she has no claim on our pity, nor any claim that the world's richest country is the only one entitled to exemption from sacrifice and political embarrassment in the present crisis.

Nor is it reasonable to demand adjustments, in parties or trade rules, which would enable

the US to earn a basic surplus without effort or self-denial, even if it was desirable that so large a transformation should be made. In fact a transformation of \$13,000 millions in the US trade account—a sum equivalent to an overnight cut of more than 50 per cent in British imports, for example—would cause widespread disruption and unemployment. There is no reason why a proportion of US foreign investment should not be financed by borrowing from the vast pool of foreign-owned dollars, and certainly no reason why a world which sometimes resents the dominance of US capital should finance its expansion by awarding US exporters a huge price-cut.

In short, the US should be willing to make its own contribution, via a gold price adjustment, to a realignment aimed at a more modest figure—say \$8,000 millions suggested by the managing director of the International Monetary Fund will be hard enough to accommodate, in all conscience. Otherwise it can only be suspected that the Americans are trying to impose Gresham's law on the world monetary system, and force us to accept a devalued, inconvertible dollar as our one shaky standard of value.

This said, it must be added that on the longer-range issues of trade the Americans have a formidable case which neither the Japanese nor the EEC have begun to answer. Japanese import restrictions and the EEC food policy—not to mention its network of preferential trade agreements—are damaging to US trade. Sooner or later concessions on these points will have to be offered—or their absence brought in terms of blower and more uncomfortable revelations. But again, the Americans are in no position to demand trade concessions until they further clarify their own position over the surcharge. Mr Connally left the meeting with a hint that he might have something more constructive to say on September 26, when the Ministers meet again on the eve of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. If he is as good as that word, then the rest of what he has had to say in London is best forgotten.

THE pattern of urban violence in the summer of 1971 suggests a sardonic proposal for preventing riots—the way to keep things cool in America's black slums is to increase unemployment. "There's almost a direct correlation over the past three years," one urban expert remarked wryly: "The more unemployment, the fewer riots."

If that cause-and-effect proposition sounds absurd (and it is absurd), it also provides a cautionary tale for those who try to read social messages in the language of violence. This summer teaches them all over again—social scientists, government officials, even community leaders—how little is understood about the causes and social chemistry which lead to civil disorders. What is more, the new theories which contend that the fury of the riots is now being channelled into other forms of violence—assaults on police, arson, bombing—also run into thickets of contradictory evidence.

In the 1960s, when the nation was shocked by the bitter explosions in Watts, Detroit, Newark and hundreds of other places, the assumption was that unemployment and job-discrimination were among the many detonating factors. That assumption led some experts to expect a new level of trouble this summer.

The Urban Coalition, among others, sounded an alarm in April. It assembled 71 local leaders who agreed that "dangerously explosive" conditions, worse than three or four years ago, threatened to set off a new round of disorders. "The summer could be another fearful one for the nation," they warned. Among the factors cited was unemployment, approaching 6 per cent in the nation, but more like 35 or 40 per cent in the black neighbourhoods of some big cities.

Ben F. Holman, director of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, was also worried. His field offices reported increased tensions across the nation.

While firm statistics are not yet available (and summer isn't over yet), Holman and others who monitor civil unrest agree that 1971 is producing substantially fewer disorders, even fewer than the relative calm of 1970, and that outbreaks generally have been less intense. In the first six months of this year, the Justice Department's Research and Statistics Center reported nine major disorders compared with 15 last year, and 24 minor ones, compared with 35 in 1970. Even the available figures overstate the level of activity, Holman believes, because "it's clear to me that they are reporting on incidents that I swear, they wouldn't have mentioned a couple of years ago."

Furthermore, the disorders which have occurred this year represent increasingly the hitness and frustration of other minority groups rather than the black rage expressed in the past decade. Holman notes the increasing percentage of disorders this year which involved Spanish-speaking communities—Puerto Ricans in Camden and Holoken, Mexican-Americans in east Los Angeles, Denver and Albuquerque. "You can't predict riots," Holman says. "I still cannot tell you why some situations that were very tense did not erupt into riots. I would guess that a lot of it was just luck." Still, the experts grope for

The bitter harvest



THE Attica gaol riot, and its brutal ending, has re-alerted America tragically to the simmering violence of its society. Watts, Newark and all that. But, as WILLIAM GREIDER reports from Washington yesterday, the classical violence of riots is giving way to new, disturbing forms

explanations, admittedly speculative. They all seem to agree on one point: that riots or no riots, the essential ingredient behind the large-scale disorders of the 1960s still exists undiminished in black communities—deprivation and resentment.

There are a variety of fragile theories about why and how that resentment is now finding expression in other ways, that like past predictions and explanations, may prove perishable. John Naisbitt, an aide in the Johnson Administration, now president of the Urban Research Corporation (URC) in Chicago, speculates that the changed temperament of the Federal Government may have influenced the temper of urban slums. Naisbitt observes that two significant factors that were present in 1967-8—"increasing prosperity and tremendous promises"—have now gone. "The absence of promises also means fewer broken promises. One might whisper: 'is heinigen neglect' working?"

Other observers, however, believe that what happens in Washington or in the national economy may be less significant than what has happened in local communities over the past few years. They describe both a new black awareness, making large disorders less likely, and a better understanding among local public officials on how to cope with incidents that could escalate.

Holman also sees positive changes. "The climate for violence is less," he said. "Black awareness has a lot to do with it. Much of the energy has been channelled into political activism. The thing is not the riot, the thing is to get together and try to build a community." Holman also notes that, while local police forces rushed to buy riot-control hardware, they also became more sophisticated in handling outbreaks and avoiding the kind of over-reaction which made matters worse.

That is the hopeful outlook; there is another, more ominous viewpoint. This is that, while large-scale disorders are a pass-

ing phenomenon, the same message of bitterness is being delivered in different language—violence that is more diffuse and individualised, events like the ambushing of police, arson in an abandoned building, or a bombing; incidents which have been called urban guerrilla warfare.

The White House, earlier this year, voiced its alarm at the rising number of policemen killed in assaults, reaching 100 in 1970 (compared with 28 in 1960) and rising still higher in 1971. It was a former White House adviser, Daniel P. Moynihan, in his celebrated "benign neglect" memorandum on Negroes, who called attention to the rising level of arson as a leading indicator of social unrest in the cities. "Fires in the black slums," Moynihan wrote, "peak in July and August. The urban riots of 1964-1968 may be thought of as epidemic conditions of an endemic situation."

The available statistics, while they portray an alarming level of this kind of violence, suggest that the connection between police shootings, for instance, and specific racial grievances may be more tenuous than the theories imply. Certainly, the violence stems from something more complicated than a simple conversion from riots to other forms of expression—and those factors, whatever they are, may be affecting white citizens as well as black.

Using figures from the FBI's uniform crime reports, the International Association of Chiefs of Police looked at police fatalities over the past decade and concluded that it is a crime that has increased consistently over the past 11 years—averaging 15 per cent per year.

The 100 police officers killed in 1970 represented an increase of 18 per cent over 1969, only slightly above the 10-year average, the IACP noted. The rate-of-increase was much more alarming in four other years—1961, 1962, 1967 and 1968—but the growing problem did not receive much public attention. The picture on arson is even

more fuzzy, primarily because statistics are less reliable, based mostly on estimates and not focused on specific neighbourhoods or race. As a simple exercise in observation, however, firemen know there is an alarming rise.

The nationwide estimates on arson show a dramatic increase but do not attempt to isolate it by neighbourhood. Daniel Richardson of the National Fire Protection Association says its estimates show arson of buildings climbing from 23,900 incidents in 1960 to 65,300 in 1970. "Any large-city fire chief would tell you," says Richardson, "that the largest part of this does come from the ghetto, along with the fire alarms. Schools are one of the popular targets—more than one third of the 13,000 school fires last year were attributed to arson."

Nevertheless, there are other factors suggesting that it is perilous to attribute rising arson simply to black rage. For one thing, arson, like police assaults, has been increasing steadily over the past 15 years, as Moynihan pointed out (and actually increased most dramatically from 1955 to 1960). And arson has traditionally been thought of as a "white" crime and the statistics on arrests suggest that it still is.

Holman, who is black himself, suggests that white people may watch the wrong things in trying to read the temper of the black minority. He thinks that the rising suicide rate among black youth might be more relevant than bombs or riots.

Suicide, like arson, has always been thought of as a "white" solution to personal or social problems, but studies show a 15-year rise in suicide among all Negroes—most pronounced among the 15 to 24-year-olds. According to some psychiatrists, that, too, in a curious way, may be related to rising expectations and the frustrations of unfulfilled hopes. Dick Gregory, the comedian, used to explain why Negroes did not choose suicide: "You can't kill yourself by jumping out of the basement."—Washington Post.

Towards fair air fares

Cut-throat competition is one way of cutting throats. So the reduced air fares promised on the North Atlantic air routes next year should be welcomed with no more than two cheers. To find one of the world's toughest international cartels in such disarray is by no means a bad thing, for the International Air Transport Association has made IATA a by-word for propping up prices in the interest of the airlines rather than for the benefit of the public. But though there ought to have been more competition in the air long ago, an unbridled free-for-all could see the disappearance of the weaker airlines, and a consequential reduction in the choice of services. That is not the way to improve air travel.

Still, fares had to come down. The airlines were pricing their operations on the twin assumptions that they would be flying aircraft no more than two thirds full and that the market—mainly business people on expense accounts—would pay whatever it cost. The effect has been to choke off the mounting demand for cheap air travel from the scheduled services and to divert this part of the market to the charter flight business. Among the charter flight operators a cut-throat price battle has been going farther than the facts of the market can justify. Yesterday the Air Transport Licensing Board put out some extraordinary aggregate figures on the profit and loss of the four operators. In 1969 a turnover of £105 millions yielded a profit of £1.6 millions; in 1970 the turnover had gone up to £140 millions, and the previous year's thin profit had become a loss of £1.6 millions. Meanwhile the turnover at this

end of the market continues to increase at between 30 and 40 per cent per year. There are more millions of travellers, more millions of revenue, and more firms going dangerously into the red.

This is not the way to run anybody's airline. It is bound to lead to cutting not only of prices but of service, and the scheduled airline operators understandably want to avoid becoming involved in that sort of rat-race. Hence the many months IATA has spent trying to work out a system that can provide for competition somewhere this side of anarchy. Luftansa has opted for the free-for-all, but the 39 other IATA members will probably stick together in an experimental period of "open rates" on the North Atlantic routes next year. This is a little like going over to a floating rate to break through the rigidities of fixed exchanges in the monetary world.

There will be a chance to test the demand with lower fares, and to see whether it is better to operate a jumbo (for this is where the worst of the problems are showing up) filled up with passengers at excursion rates rather than half empty at the prevailing fares. Luftansa has complained that the IATA plans would lead to many complications with specialised rates for the young, the old age pensioners, the long-in-advance bookers, and so on. But at least this shows the will to experiment with new ways of running the airlines nearer capacity, and therefore more efficiently, and is inherently more sensible than to make a total and precipitate switch from cartel style price propping to heggar-my-neighbour.

Friction among the 'flics'

A policeman's lot may not be a particularly happy one anywhere, but in France at present it appears to be decidedly fraught. There, the Federation of Police Unions, angered by what it describes as the Government's hard line against the police, talks of "extremely tough" action and the possibility of "resuming all our rights as citizens," a threat which, unveiled, means going on strike. The events which led immediately to this state of affairs were, to begin with, that after a police congress at Evian last week union members threatened to demonstrate outside the Elysée Palace and to occupy M. Chaban-Delmas's official residence and the Ministry of Finance if the Prime Minister refused to hear their grievances about pay, bonuses, and working hours and conditions.

The reply of the Government, or more specifically of M. Raymond Marcellin, the Minister of the Interior, was to dismiss or retire five union members on the grounds that they had planned "to disturb public order and violate the law which they are duty bound to protect." It seems likely that this kind of showdown had been on the cards for some years. The police have never

been very popular in France and the Government has often been criticised for showing them too much latitude, for imposing too little discipline, and for the fact that complaints against them are frequently hushed up or flatly denied. For their part, the police complain of being overworked and underpaid and of being misused—of being treated like the Government's mercenaries and employed in ways that increase the public sense of being under surveillance.

Extremist groups on the Left are naturally exploiting the situation, claiming it to show that the Fifth Republic, often dependent on police loyalty, is growing weaker. There, in fact, seems to lie the greatest danger in the dispute. Faced with a militant police attitude M. Marcellin, presumably with the approval of the Prime Minister, has taken a tough line and it now remains to be seen whether he will back it up. If he does, there is a possibility of police strikes, even though these are forbidden by law. But the alternative is even less pleasant: if he climbs down he will have done more than weaken his own and the Prime Minister's position—he will have acknowledged that the police have rather more power vis-à-vis the Government than might reasonably be considered healthy.

A COUNTRY DIARY

ARNHEM: The Dutch National Park "De Hoge Veluwe" is situated a few miles from where, on that September day twenty-seven years ago, British paratroopers dropped from the sky. Some aspects of the management of the park suggest developments in our own should they come under increased population pressure. Riding a vintage bicycle hired at the village of Otterlo entry, at one of four possible points, cost me approximately 15p. Within the six-foot deer fence is an almost flat landscape where woodland alternates with dunes and drift sand. Nowhere else have I seen a place like it but it reminded me more of the heathlands of Surrey and parts of Norfolk than my own habitat. In order to enable visitors to enjoy the park three self-contained circuits are provided: meandering footpaths and bicycle tracks, and motor roads. One may not progress along one type of track by a method catered for by another.

The circuits cross one another and all converge on the restaurant and main features but they never combine. A person wanting to walk can park his machine at any point beside the track. The affect far from being dull offers carefree movement. Due to the fact that the three means of motion have their own typical speeds one receives the impression that one has the park almost to oneself. About sixty species of birds are present and there are red and roe deer, mouflon, and boar. I chose to visit the part where the boar live never having seen them in the wild state. Later in the day I came across a group of them feeding—in spite of the squeak of the bicycle which must have given advance warning of my approach.

BRIAN CHUGG

Introducing the Exciting 2.4-litre Porsche Models for 1972

Reflecting the Porsche policy of continuous technical development, the 911 GTS models for 1972 incorporate a number of important modifications, together with detail changes. The new 2.4-litre engine has increased performance, while the new 5-speed gearbox has been redesigned to give the driver a more positive gear change. The new 5-speed gearbox has been redesigned to give the driver a more positive gear change. The new 5-speed gearbox has been redesigned to give the driver a more positive gear change.

The dry sump oil tank filter assembly is now accessible externally (behind the driver's door in the coupé), the fan cover is replaced by a new one, the car has its "new" external petrol tank filler on the passenger's side. The 911 body design remains unchanged, but a new established as the "classic" line: a fact of more than academic interest to Porsche owners from the aspect of depreciation. The Porsche "Sportomatic" transmission system (in clutchless operation) with torque converter, continuing as an optional extra for the "T" and "F" models, while the greater flexibility of the 2.4-litre engine makes "Sportomatic" transmission also available to sports under with the 911 S. The attractive Porsche 911 "Targa" Convertible model remains in production but, regrettably, still only with left-hand drive.

A fact of some importance, not generally known, is that the right-hand drive 911 T, 911 S, 911 F and 911 S models are sold in Great Britain, are equipped to our specification as standard with a number of expensive and worthwhile extras, which are not included with Porsche cars to standard specification sold in Germany and other countries. The V8-Porsche 914 S and 914 F 2-door Roadster models (left-hand drive only) continue unchanged, but with detail modifications for 1972.

Although not yet available, we shall be pleased to send on request the 1972 catalogues for Porsche, or VW-Porsche models.

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Lib and let live, please

Sir,—Mr Kew is perturbed (September 14) when homosexuals "flout their sexuality in public." It reminds me of the comment at the time of Oscar Wilde's trials: "It's all right so long as they don't do it in the street and frighten the horses," or, in this case, the clergy. Hypocrisy certainly dies hard. If the gays aren't to be persecuted as sinful, why should they be the subject of propaganda as openly as the Church?

The decline in congregations and the ordination rate should alert Mr Kew to another fact: if Christians are going to cling to chastity and purity as "vital" to the elements of the Christian ethic, then the Church will eventually become as small and weird a sect as Gay Lib is at present, presumably with services held between consenting adults in private.—Yours faithfully,

L. C. Smith.
Aldion Road, Sutton, Surrey.

The only hope

Sir,—Mr John Cole's hopes for Ulster (Guardian September 15) assume the indefinite presence of the British Army in a peace-keeping role, the possibility of internment without trial in both the partitioned territories of Ireland and the continuance of a Stormont Cabinet which would not reflect changes in representation brought about by FR elections. He prefaces this recipe for further bloodshed with the allegation that Dublin politicians are only paying lip service to the idea of Irish unity. Clearly, his research did not include reading the "Irish Times," a responsible organ of Irish opinion, which declared on September 11 that "Ireland without the Protestant people of the North is only a rumpled State." The only hope for lasting peace in Ireland lies not in tinkering with the existing set-up in the North, but in negotiating new terms of unity, seeking in the country's unity, seeking in the country's unity, seeking in the country's unity.

lan Bodger.
Brill, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Pensioners' plight

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—September 20 is the great day when our pensioners will be receiving their long-awaited increase in pension; an increase which has already been devalued by the rise in the cost of living. September 20 will also be the day of the exposure of "the great confidence trick" because on that day the pensioners in receipt of supplementary benefits will discover that, instead of the expected increase of either £1 or £1.50, they will get a few pence ranging from 35 to 56, the reason for this being that the Ministry of Social Security (what a candidate title that is!) will be deducting from the increased pension the increase in supplementary benefits made in September 1970 and 1971.

It has been my painful task to try to explain to pensioners who have a ready receipt of their increase that this, unfortunately, is the law and that there is nothing that can be done about it. There is no comfort that one can offer these poor bewildered folk who, for months, have been conditioned

on the television by the bland words and the smiling faces of the well-fed politicians to expect what would have been to them a sum large enough to have enabled them to rise just a little above the starvation line that politicians of all parties consider right and proper for those millions of unfortunate citizens who are unable to bring pressure to bear on government policies.

Is it too much to hope that a rising tide of protest from the comfortable ones in our land, particularly Churchmen, may have the effect of causing a speedy revision of our treatment of the poor? Could not the distress of our old folk be relieved by a simple formula that would give, say, £11 per week plus rent and rates? And don't anyone try to tell me we can't afford it, when all around is evidence of the highest standard of living ever enjoyed by the majority of people in this country.—Yours faithfully,

(Clr) J. T. Desormaux.
275 The Dashes,
Harlow,
Essex.

A balance for staying out

Sir,—Anthony Harris, your Economics Editor, is, I am sure, right (September 14) in thinking that the Government are embarrassed at Britain's excellent trade figures. For months after months we are chalking up respectable surpluses in visible trade. And as Mr Harris rightly points out, if invisibles are taken into account, it is likely that our balance of payments surplus is running at an annual rate of £1,100 millions.

Mr Harris points out that the Treasury are at pains to play down this success—surely an unpatriotic and psychologically foolish attitude to take. But is he right in suggesting that this is being done solely to avoid an unwelcome rise in the value of the pound? It is much more likely that Messrs Heath, Bar-

ber and Ripon wish to play down Britain's strong economic position, because it conflicts with the picture they are trying to paint of a poor, sad country, certain to founder if she does not join the EEC.

To those of your readers who have not caught the current fever of Eurosclerosis, our balance of payments surplus, low Bank rate and strong currency are proof that we can progress a perfectly well with our present trading patterns. And we are confirmed in our dislike of entry when we hear from Mr Harris that joining the Market could well wipe out that £1,100 millions surplus, at a stroke.

Howard Fry,
Chairman,
St Ives Division,
Liberal Party.

The hidden dangers

Sir,—Alan Coddington's article (September 14) is excellent. He points out that the problems of resource depletion could prove more important than pollution. This confirms my own belief that environmental problems concerned with resources, pollution and population are rather like an iceberg—the hidden portion being much greater and more important than that which is visible.

At the present time no political party in this country has come out strongly and clearly with a campaign which takes account of the real environmental issues. It is possible that the five-year interval between elections prevents the long-term thinking that is required, in which case a new political philosophy will be required. There is not time for that so some alternative is essential.

The challenge that faces each party can be distilled to a few basic points. How can the Conservatives reconcile their philosophy of free market forces, their desire for industrial expansion, and their belief in individual prosperity with the limits of a finite environment? How can the Socialists reconcile their faith in full employment and equal opportunity and prosperity for all with the problems of resource depletion and pollution? Finally can the Liberals who are now searching for a new and dynamic campaign, and their salvation in articulation and sane environmental policies?

The response we see from all three political parties in the next two or three years will have crucial importance in the next general election. This will eventually be reflected in the quality of life that will be achieved in the years to come in these overcrowded islands, ports from a world that is fast running out of essential supplies.—Yours faithfully,

Collin Hutchinson,
Chairman,
Conservation Society,
"Kingswood",
Oxford, Surrey.

er harvest



RAIDING party assembled on the attuned mud of the camp ground just after light had fallen, 16 soldiers of the so-called Nyomita ahini regular forces of Bangladesh and two non-commissioned officers. The warrant officer's torch, as he assed down the line of men, illuminated 16 pairs of bare feet, three old Bren guns, three battered British two-inch mortars, and a kit bag with a dozen mortar bombs in their sealed cardboard tubes.

The captain, a tall young man with spectacles who used to be an officer in the Pakistan Army's Service Corps, emerged from his tent wearing a striped sports shirt and the long cloth skirt engalis call a "lungi". The warrant officer saluted him, the captain then addressed the men in Bengali. The English words "discipline," "disciplined force," "no smoking" occurred several times. Then he ended by saying in English: "I want you quick firing on target and quick dispersal." The warrant officer saluted again, and the 18 men, with two correspondents trailing behind, set off from the camp, the headquarters of a 10 mile "sub-sector" of the eastern sector of the Mukti ahini, in a border area out 83 miles north-west of Dhaka.

Facing his company, the captain had said earlier, were 10 battalions of the Pakistani Army, both from a Frontier Force Regiment. The night's patrol was what he called a "jitter party" and was aimed at disturbing sleep and peace of mind a company of Pakistani troops at a place called Asila, on a bend of the river Kapotakshi, about four miles inside East Bengal. "I expect the fire to be very effective," he had told "although we might be killed and somebody sleeping in one of the huts instead of in the bunkers. But

How are the East Pakistan guerrillas operating? What kind of fighting are they engaged in? From Calcutta, Thursday, MARTIN WOOLLACOTT reports at first hand.

right: guerrilla battle drill near the Indian border



On a night raid into Bangla Desh

we'll be happy if we just keep them worried."

About a mile from the camp, the party climbed aboard three large country boats. Somebody put one of the mortars down on my hand, there was much clicking of safety catches, and in spite of the captain's strictures, several men lit cigarettes. The sergeant, dressed like the warrant officer in soup howl type steel helmet, khaki uniform shirt, and shorts of the variety known as Bombay bloomers, took up a position with his Sten gun in the prow of the boat.

The boats began to slide across the water—more like a huge and convoluted lake than a river now, because swollen by flooding. Starlight gave a clear view of distant tree lines. We boated through a flooded village, between half-submerged houses whose owners were sleeping or squatting on high platforms inside, and through flooded fields of high jute with the feathery fronds slapping

against our faces. Several of the men chatted away in normal conversational tones, to my surprise, but the talk faded as we went deeper in.

Then the boats grounded and everybody jumped into the water and waded to land, one party of men with a Bren and one mortar disappearing into the darkness to the left, and the rest of us, with two Brens and two mortars, moving single file into a grove of trees. There were numerous inexplicable stops en route and the young guerrillas deputed to look after us kept saying rather pointlessly something like: "Here we are in Bangla Desh."

After 20 minutes we came quietly through and emerged on to a river bank. The Brens and the mortars were set up, the bombs taken from the cardboard tubes. The sergeant pointed to the other side of the river—about 200 yards away—and said "enemy location." Villagers in the huts nearest the firing party woke up and pulled out

quickly, presumably to huts at the other end of the village, carrying bedding and other bundles.

Then the firing started, sounding incredibly loud after all the whispering and shuffling that had gone before—short bursts from the Brens, whumps and bangs from the mortars, single shots from the 303 rifle carried by the other men. The party to our left joined in. It lasted perhaps eight minutes. There was no response from the "enemy location" and the sergeant mysteriously announced "We fire now; in 20 minutes they fire."

We returned to the boats at some speed, the warrant officer counted the party, and we pushed off into the water again. Twenty minutes later, to the minute—I looked at my watch—came the extremely nasty sound of a mortar bomb landing about 400 yards from the boats. Happily it was not followed by others. One of the men in

our boat said: "Enemy fire. Three inch mortar. They are sighted on here because," he gestured round, indicating that this was the river's narrowest point.

Ten minutes later we were out of the boats and half an hour afterwards back at camp, freshening up by pouring pump water over our heads. The captain, confident that his jitter party would come to no harm, was sleeping soundly in his tent, his officer's perks of Helms tomato ketchup and Nivea cream on the bedside table next to the rifle for his Chinese submachine gun.

Warrant Officer Aladdin, as he padded through the mud back to camp in front of us, had suddenly announced: "I was in the Second War with the British Army. Burma, Assam. I was driver. Then 25 years my service in East Pakistan Rifles. They killed many EPBs in Dacca. I had 25 years' service." He seemed almost to be regretting his pension but, when asked his

age, replied, "Thirty nine." Sensing that this had not gone down too well, he added, "or 40."

On reflection, the patrol was a competent effort. The men knew how to work the weapons, and they moved quickly to and from the chosen position. On the other hand, the ritual nature of the affair argues a certain lack of originality by both sides. The Pakistanis have obviously got over the nervous stage when they wasted quantities of ammunition replying to such firing parties. But they have not yet got out to the point of seriously trying to hurt the Mukti Bahini. A single mortar round is pretty much a symbolic gesture, while properly positioned troops, disposed to intercept just such a party as ours, could have blasted the boats and their contents all over the river.

To be fair to the Mukti jitter parties are not their main occupation. The captain's company of Nyomita

Bahini claims to have killed 125 Pakistan soldiers, including two officers, in the four months it has been in existence. Their best effort so far was an action in late July when they ambushed a column, killing or wounding a claimed 50 soldiers, and capturing two radio sets, which they now use themselves. They set ambushes using string-operated American M-16 mines as "cut-offs" in front of and behind an enemy party on the road and then sweeping the trapped men with Bren fire, the captain told us.

He also said that, during the whole four months, the Pakistanis had attempted no counter-ambushes, had no counter-mining, and had "on only one occasion" attempted to outflank a Mukti party during an engagement. In other words, tactical skill and originality is at a comparatively low level on both sides, and it seems fair to assume that the Pakistanis, who have already learnt some lessons, will sooner or later start

getting markedly better at anti-guerrilla work. Which is not to say that the Mukti will not be able to match such an escalation of skill. But with only 10 casualties admitted during the four months, this has so far not been too hard a war for Captain Najmul Huda's company.

In any case, the future lies not with the "sector troops," the regulars whose function is border raiding and preparing for the time when they may be able to take on the Pakistanis in conventional battle, but with the guerrillas, who constitute a distinct organisation. Captain Huda who commands not only his regular company hut a nearby guerrilla training camp, claims that about 100 guerrilla parties have gone into the part of East Bengal which is his responsibility—Jessor District and parts of Faridpur District.

They go in with ammunition sufficient for two or three weeks and their supplies are replenished by other groups going in later. Captain Huda confessed to a certain dissatisfaction with them in the past: "They were concentrating too much on easy targets like small police stations and Razakhar camps and not really taking on the Pakistani military." Recently the groups going in have been getting more and better arms, and firmer instructions about their priorities once inside. The payoff on this new policy should come fairly soon.

Meanwhile the semi-distinct border war is unlikely to go on in the comparatively easy fashion exemplified in the jitter patrol. Once the monsoon ends the Pakistani Army is almost bound to make an effort to close up to the border, and it also is almost inevitable that they will get better at countering the raiders. There may not be too many more jolly boating parties riding to action across the shining water.

MISCELLANY



ROTHY TUTIN: time and motion

outin' utin

ROTHY PAN plays Pinter. Rothy Tutin will manage double this winter when she flies at Peter in the afternoon at the Coliseum (with Porter and directed by Bert Hellmann, full Edward text and newly written text), and languages as the music with "Oldies" at the Aldwych in the night.

Time, she says, to walk between theatres if she feels it. Time to collect her in between. In the theatre, she moves about four feet. "But it needs as much concentration to lie on a sofa, energy, though, to rout pirates."

IND ANOTHER theatrical hiccup. The Theatre Concerns professional company, which from Edinburgh, has a nine-week lease on the Theatre in Garrick 1. The prime spot in a programme of lunchtime, and late evening productions goes to David Edgar's review of the Tory government's glorious first year. It will be presented by evening at Brighton and the Labour Party conference, then the actors will tear a train-still in makeup (fancy plutocratic clothes) and rush to London for a stand.

ill frontal

ES CHANGE (1): Canny rail stewards, noting a lull attendance of fewer 300 in their conference roped off seven rows of under the balcony at the and blocked off another row under the balcony. They said: "The tellers' job easier, also happened to pack gates within range of the vision cameras."

mes change (2): The leak of the report on Young Liberals' relations the parent party came from Young Libs crying wares in the conference room. No one took notice, and they had to outside and paste all 22 on the wall.

using on

AT COULD well prove the enduring of the many is no doubt gestating on. Troubles of the seventies tickle to Hutchinsons. Concorde Cruise O'Brien, where in Ireland. It is, Dublin, Limerick and time United Nations man the Congo says, "a dis-

cursive essay into certain aspects of Irish history, consciousness and society as part of an effort to understand what has been happening in the two parts of Ireland."

The book, to be finished next month and published in the spring, begins with the fall of Parnell and the first forerunners of partition, and brings the story up to the start of the civil rights agitation, the escalation of violence, and internment. Concorde Cruise may or may not be flattered, but Brian Faulkner is one of the few who has been writing more sense than most these past disorderly weeks. Review copy to Stormont Castle?

Pardon me

SMALL BALANCE of payments disaster. Not many hurt. The mysterious tale of the cancelled "Black and White Minstrels" is told in the latest issue of the Journal of the Society of Film and Television Arts by Dennis Scuse, head of BBC TV and Radio Enterprises.

Two years ago, it seems, the corporation sold 13 episodes of the minstrel show to one of the emergent African nations. Transmission duly began, but after episode six the contract was suddenly cancelled. Scuse's story is that the then Head of State was watching the show one evening with his young son, who turned to him and said: "Tell me, Daddy, is this what it was like before independence?"

THE Confederation of British Industry has been hoist with its own petard. Having persuaded 300 of its biggest and most influential firms to keep their price increases to 5 per cent, the dear CBI has had to bow down its own 12 per cent rise in subscriptions. The rate stops here.

Job lot

"SESAME STREET" is growing up. Sidney Marland, the United States Commissioner of Education, is planning to use the same entertaining techniques as the contentious under-ages show to provide television information on jobs and their choice.

Marland, in Europe for the Geneva International education conference, says he is determined to alter the whole cast of American education to stop it turning out unemployed and unemployables. "Career education will begin as early as kindergarten through, revised curriculums that relate reading, writing and arithmetic to the varied ways by which adults earn a living." And sucks to Broadcasting House.

WOMEN married in Anglican churches, but many of their husbands' indiscretions than their sisters who settle for a register office ceremony. And two-thirds of the young Catholic men who wind up in the Divorce Court were forced into a shotgun marriage.

Mr Michael Reed, the Registrar-General, has been taking down our statistics again to show just what can be done with a bit of binary ingenuity. He has peered into the national bedroom, the cradle, and the grave to reveal points about our social habits which most of us thought were securely locked in our own bosom.

The proportion of divorced

Figures of marital fun by Harold Jackson

Anglican women who cite adultery in their cases is far higher than those of other denominations, while the number of husbands who do so is much the same from Anglicans to Zionists. Register office wives seem to be far more tolerant (or less observant) and cite adultery in their divorce petitions rather less often than the national average.

What they get worked up about is black eyes and other forms of cruelty, which doesn't go down too well with the Catholics either. Altogether,

women go for cruelty far more than men, possibly because judges tend to be sceptical about a husband's claim that he sustained physical injury from his wife. (All these statistics, of course, refer to the old laws; all you have to do now is establish unreasonable behaviour which will probably turn out to be something of a Husband's Charter).

Nearly half the register office marriages which end up broken turn out to have taken place because a baby was on the way, and two-fifths of those among Roman Catholics.

Anglicans are either more abstemious or more careful, since less than a fifth of their brides are bulging at the altar. They also wait longer: they tend to go to the solicitor after 12½ years, compared with 11½ years for civil ceremonies, and 11½ among Jews.

If you are well-heeled, you seem to stand a better chance of making a go of your marriage, but don't join the armed services unless you are a setting bored with your spouse. Their divorce rate is distinctly above the norm.

If a woman marries when

she is under 20 there is an even chance that she was pregnant at the ceremony. She can also expect trouble to hit her between five and nine years after the honeymoon. The higher up the social ladder she is, the sooner it will come.

Those aiming for the good life in the early years of their partnership should watch out for too great abandonment at Christmas and on their summer holidays. There are two peaks for births during the year, in March and September. The low point is in November, which could simply be the generally low state that we all get to by February.

There is one ray of cheer in this otherwise bleak scene. Our chances of being struck by lightning are less. Mr Reed has gone mad with statistical arithmetic to establish the fact and most of it is frankly gibberish. Peeking out from the Poisson distributions, the lambda parameters, and the factorial cumulants, however, is the simple fact that where 16½ of us went up in smoke at the turn of the century we've now got it down to 3½ in the 'sixties. He puts it down to fewer of us taking to the great outdoors nowadays, which must be some sort of triumph for television.

Jonathan Steele reports from Zagreb: Thursday

The monolith myth



Tripalo: Croatia's darling

CROATIA MUST be one of the only places in the world where you can put a coin in a jukebox and play the National Anthem. National pride and national resentment crop up everywhere. Whatever the conversation, whether with students, economists, politicians, or ordinary people, it is a sure bet that sooner or later it will come in on to national issues.

The surprise is that the feelings should still be so strong now that Yugoslavia has emerged from this summer's constitutional crisis with a substantial degree of power to all the republics including Croatia. Apart from foreign policy, defence, and monetary policy, the republics now have the decisive powers to raise taxes and more control over investment and other economic decisions. Croatia is the pacemaker in this process and Croatia has largely won.

Milko Tripalo is Croatia's darling man. They throw flowers at him in the streets (spontaneously, and not via rocket-crowd). There is no better evidence of the wide limits of public debate in Yugoslavia compared with its Soviet-block neighbours than the outspokenness of his speeches earlier this year.

At 45, a member of the executive bureau of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and one of Croatia's two representatives on the new collective presidency, Tripalo is one of the country's most powerful men. He readily agreed that Croatia had won a victory this summer: "The things we fought hardest for have now been done. We are satisfied. What still provokes some restlessness is the feeling that the constitutional amendments may just remain on paper."

He points out that many of the trickiest issues still have to be decided, in particular the distribution of foreign exchange. Croatia earns more foreign exchange than any other Yugoslav republic from foreign tourists holidaying along the Adriatic coast, from Croatian emigrant workers sending money back from West Germany and elsewhere, and from the output of its own export industry.

But the vast bulk of these earnings goes to Belgrade (export industries, for example, are allowed to keep only 7 per cent of their foreign exchange) which then distributes it among the various republics or sells it back to Croatian importers at a much higher rate. A new system is being worked out now and Tripalo intends to drive a hard bargain, insisting on either greater local autonomy or else a propor-

tional return of foreign exchange.

That is the first facet of the national issue here, a fierce grievance against Belgrade and, to a lesser extent, to other Yugoslav republics for exploiting Croatia and, secondly, against the international press for misrepresenting Croatia's position.

There is some justification in both charges. Nationalism is not a fashionable emotion and national struggles rarely get a good press in Western Europe (even though the Common Market has revealed that nationalistic emotions are a long way from dead in Europe). But Croatia faces another handicap. It is one of the richest parts of Yugoslavia. Its cultural and historic grievances have similarities to those of the French Canadians or the Slovaks who have managed to win sympathy for their struggle to achieve more power inside a federation. But Quebec and Slovakia are relatively poor. Croatia is not and so it finds itself branded as a selfish chauvinist separatist rogue elephant endangering the existence of a shaky Yugoslavia which the West wants to preserve.

"Of course the West is interested in keeping Yugoslavia together," Milko Tripalo says, "but not more than we are. People who know Yugoslavia well understand that decentralisation was the only way to keep the country as it is. The prewar Yugoslavia was a system of centralised subjugation, disguised as a voluntary agreement. That is not what we want."

Many Croats also deny the idea that Croatia is so rich. The relevant statistics, they point out, are those that deal with jobs. Croatia provides 40 per cent of the 700,000 Yugoslavs working abroad (although Croatia's population is only 28 per cent of the total Yugoslav population). In the past five years the number of jobs in Croatia has remained static. Why then shouldn't Croatia be allowed to retain more of the foreign exchange it earns to provide work at home, and encourage

some of the migrants to return?

Outside the League of Communists of Croatia the main forum for the pent-up nationalism that has burst out in the last two years is Matica Hrvatska, a very old cultural organisation which has been rejuvenated overnight. It has branches in almost every small town in the republic, has vastly expanded its membership, and is now riding the crest of the nationalist wave. Close to it is the weekly journal, "Hrvatski Tjednik".

Eager to press on with the decentralisation programme which it has now won, Croatia became the first republic a fortnight ago to publish the draft of its own republican constitution. It immediately provoked a fuss for article two states that "Croatia is the sovereign national state of the Croatian people, the Serbian people in Croatia, and other nationalities."

Now Serbs make up 15 per cent of the population of Croatia but why that special reference to them? "Hrvatski Tjednik" asks. It objected to the draft of its own republican constitution. It immediately provoked a fuss for article two states that "Croatia is the sovereign national state of the Croatian people, the Serbian people in Croatia, and other nationalities."

Some of the top party leaders in Croatia are patently embarrassed by them and would like to rein in. Over the next few months the Croatian debate seems bound to become more divisive within Croatia itself. This summer's consensus is already breaking down now that Croatia has won the main battle. The party chiefs here want to say to their followers "Enough."

Recently they expelled from the party two university professors who had argued the Croatian case strongly earlier in the year. But the trouble is that nothing has been said had not been said by senior politicians too. Many Croats now say they are just being picked out as scapegoats to satisfy the rest of the country that the Croatian party is restoring control. The students of Zagreb have already protested bitterly and when the new term starts in a fortnight's time things may become rougher.

The pessimistic conclusion from the continuing tension in Croatia would be that a national debate once started can get out of hand. But it would be pessimistic indeed—and wrong. Almost no one in Croatia is arguing for separatism. The resurgence of nationalism in Yugoslavia is a luxury that the country is now strong enough to afford,



CONDEMNED

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

**BUILD THE
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Vickers mistake costs £6 M

Losses of £6 millions is the price that Vickers is paying for one of its most serious management misadventures—the ill-fated West German company formed to manufacture sophisticated chemical engineering plant.

The "preliminary" estimate of the £6 millions loss (it could turn out to be greater or lower) is contained in Vickers' interim statement released yesterday. The urgent situation in management and trading policies has brought some reward in the form of higher profits but the market's enthusiasm was severely tempered by the German deficit, which will wipe about 20 per cent off reserves.

But there is some comfort for shareholders in the shipbuilding and engineering giant as half-time results showed that first half pre-tax profits jumped from £1,670,000 to £2,540,000.

But the directors, headed by chief executive Mr Peter Matthews have decided that the need to conserve cash which inspired the cut in last year's dividend from 10 per cent to 2½ per cent is still a priority.

So this time the interim is only 1½ per cent. Present buyers of Vickers shares had been hoping for at least a 3 per cent pay-out with perhaps double that for the total. Nothing was said by the company about the final dividend.

The Vickers directors reported better results from each of the four main group activities in the UK—shipbuilding, engineering, office equipment and printing machinery and supplies.

Having suffered heavy losses in 1970, Vickers said it moved back into the black during the first half of this year.

The initial disappointment knocked the shares back to 79p on the London Stock Exchange. Vickers has managed to increase its profits by cutting overheads.

Nine say devalue dollar—US says 'no'

By HELLA PICK

When the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten met again yesterday, the United States was faced with solid ranks of their partners all in turn calling for dollar devaluation as part of a general realignment of currencies, as well as insistence that the United States imports surcharge must be removed as a condition for parity changes.

The United States, in the shape of Mr John Connally, the US Secretary of the Treasury, retorted by insisting that the United States had already taken important measures to correct its balance of payments deficit and that it was now waiting for action from its partners.

The Finance Ministers continued with their speech-making yesterday morning, lunching with the Prime Minister, and in the afternoon met to draft a communiqué and decide on business for their next meeting in Washington on September 26. They broke up without specific agreement on such an agenda but will definitely meet on the eve of the IMF conference.

Mr Anthony Barber was the first speaker yesterday and threw the ball fully into the U.K. camp. There was, he said, a "consensus amongst America's trading partners that the US must make a contribution to the settlement of the monetary crisis by increasing the dollar price of gold."

Herr Schiller, the West German Economic Minister, made the same point when he insisted that it would be easier to reach a balanced multi-nationality of the dollar price of gold. The French Finance Minister, M. Giscard d'Estaing, said that the US must express its contribution to a realignment of currencies in

terms of a higher price for gold. Mr Connally however, did not yield an inch, and merely repeated that the US position on gold was already well known. Another Minister reported Mr Connally as saying bluntly that the United States would not yield one iota on gold, and Mr Nathaniel Samuels, the US Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told journalists that the price of gold was a minor problem in the monetary crisis. He hinted that the United States might not again make the dollar fully convertible into gold when he said that he was doubtful whether the US would return to the old system of gold convertibility.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech did not attempt to define the future role of gold. But when discussing long term monetary reform he said that it would be best if the international monetary system were based on a truly neutral reserve asset. This, he explained by a Treasury official would certainly rule out the use of the dollar or of sterling as reserve currencies.

All the Ministers were speaking yesterday against the background of proposals made by M. Schiller, the head of the IMF. He said that the US actions in the international monetary field had raised a series of problems that could not all be resolved at the same time. He wanted to separate them, first and foremost the international community must tackle, as one package, four points: realignment of currencies, the gold price, the US import surcharge, and the operation, temporarily, of wider

margins between the currencies. He believed the aim of such a package should be to achieve a turnaround of eight billion dollars in the US balance of payments.

In a second stage, the international community must consider other measures to improve the US balance of payments, including the question of capital movements and a new regime of convertibility for the dollar. In a third stage the monetary experts would be expected to deal with the reform of the monetary system.

Mr Barber suggested the US was asking too much to call for a turn round in the balance of payments of \$13 billions. He was equally blunt about the US surcharge. There was he said "a thin line between safeguards and retaliation." Protective measures could easily lead to retaliation.

Professor Schiller had made the same point. Neatly turning the tables on Mr Connally for his insisting that one contribution to the reduction of the US balance of payments deficit is for America's partners to assume a greater share of the defence burden, Professor Schiller said it was time for the US to think of taking on some burden sharing. The basis of monetary reform must be the realignment of all parties including that of the dollar.

Professor Schiller insisted that the international community must accept wider hands for currencies as a permanent feature of monetary reform and not merely as a temporary expedient. He urged Ministers to use this London meeting to set up rules for managing floating currencies. M. Giscard d'Estaing warned against delays in achieving a realignment of currencies.

Details of speeches, page 14

Inquiry 'dropped because of leak'

A DECISION to investigate Vehicle and General Insurance was reversed because it was realised it was highly probable there had been an important leak from the Department of Trade and Industry. It was stated yesterday at the inquiry into the collapse of the company.

Mr David Steel, an assistant secretary in the department, added that it was a factor which led them not to proceed under powers to compel companies to produce documents.

Replying to Mr Michael Kerr, QC, a member of the tribunal, Mr Steel said: "We were always concerned about the damage to a company of V & G's type if an investigation by the department became known."

"We had always worked on the assumption that, if there had been a leak within the department, it would have been a leak from an employee, associate, or caller seeing inspectors."

They had to work on the assumption that, if there had been a leak within the department, it would have been a leak from an employee, associate, or caller seeing inspectors. They had to work on the assumption that, if there had been a leak within the department, it would have been a leak from an employee, associate, or caller seeing inspectors.

The chairman, Mr Justice James, said: "All highly embarrassing."

Mr Steel said if it had come out that the department was investigating the company, this could have caused damage to it. There could also have been a considerable problem if it had proved unfounded.

They were in a difficult position. They had no idea if documents were going out of the department—"We could not be certain we had not been penetrated."

Concluding his evidence, Mr Steel said it was perhaps ironic in the present circumstances that the department's action over another motor insurance company, the Midland, Northern and Scottish, was subject to great criticism in both the general press and the specialised insurance press. "So we are rather between two fires."

The tribunal adjourned until today.

£30M rise in monthly personal loans

By STEWART FLEMING

United Kingdom banks—in the main the London clearing banks—were lending over £30 millions more each month to personal borrowers in the three months to August 19.

Most of the advances will have been made on either personal loan or overdraft terms. Total personal advances increased to £1,218 millions during this period.

The Bank of England quarterly analysis of bank advances by banks in Great Britain published today, shows that with manufacturing industry still sluggish, the banks have been willing lenders to individuals.

Total advances to UK residents in the three months to August 19 rose by £233 millions, of which £150 millions was in sterling and £73 millions in foreign currency.

Seasonally adjusted—the Bank admits the adjustment is approximate—advances were £250 millions higher compared with a rise of between £150 millions and £200 millions in the previous quarter.

Of this increase in domestic lending, £115 millions was in advances to personal borrowers, £221 millions for house purchase and the Bank of England comments that both figures were well above the seasonal expectation.

The other feature of the domestic advance figures which the Bank highlights is another sharp rise, of £35 millions, in advances to property companies and a rise of £26 millions in advances to "construction" figures which "no doubt reflect in part the boom in private house building."

Advances to "manufacturing," which fell by £150 millions in the previous quarter, were little changed, a sure sign that firms had still not decided to push out the refinancing boat. There are hopes that the more up-to-date monthly figures for clearing bank advances in August will show a more encouraging trend.

An interesting feature of the quarterly analysis is the sharp decline since the mid-February quarter—in the rate of growth of foreign currency

advances to overseas residents by accepting houses, overseas banks and other domestic banks.

In the mid-February quarter the increase in this lending was £898 millions, but by mid-August the figure was down to £382 millions reflecting, among other things, the repatriation of dollars by London branches of United States banks which were switching funds into Germany.

Over the full year to mid-August total advances by banks rose by £3.2 billions, about 25 per cent of which £2,312 millions was in foreign currencies.

Advances to overseas residents—the Eurodollar market by and large—rose by £2.2 billions, largely in foreign currencies, and to UK residents by £1,030 millions, of which £562 millions was made up of foreign currency loans.

Among domestic borrowers the largest increases were to the "financial" category (this includes hire purchase companies, property companies and other UK banks) which increased its borrowing by £344 millions (34 per cent) and to the personal category which borrowed an extra £227 millions, an increase of 23 per cent.

By contrast, lending to manufacturing rose by only 3 per cent slower than the rate of inflation over the period.

The pound

	Monthly Rate	Previous Month	Previous Year
New York	2.87	2.87	2.87
London	2.87	2.87	2.87
Frankfurt	2.87	2.87	2.87
Paris	2.87	2.87	2.87
Geneva	2.87	2.87	2.87
Basle	2.87	2.87	2.87
Brussels	2.87	2.87	2.87
Amsterdam	2.87	2.87	2.87
Stockholm	2.87	2.87	2.87
Copenhagen	2.87	2.87	2.87
Helsinki	2.87	2.87	2.87
Oslo	2.87	2.87	2.87
Stockholm	2.87	2.87	2.87
Copenhagen	2.87	2.87	2.87
Helsinki	2.87	2.87	2.87
Oslo	2.87	2.87	2.87

Bank of England official rates on US dollar 2.87-2.88 (previous 2.87 per cent).

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New York	2.87	2.87	2.87
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Frankfurt	2.87	2.87	2.87
Paris	2.87	2.87	2.87
Geneva	2.87	2.87	2.87
Basle	2.87	2.87	2.87
Brussels	2.87	2.87	2.87
Amsterdam	2.87	2.87	2.87
Stockholm	2.87	2.87	2.87
Copenhagen	2.87	2.87	2.87
Helsinki	2.87	2.87	2.87
Oslo	2.87	2.87	2.87
Stockholm	2.87	2.87	2.87
Copenhagen	2.87	2.87	2.87
Helsinki	2.87	2.87	2.87
Oslo	2.87	2.87	2.87

CITY COMMENT

VENTURE CAPITAL Starting a new chapter

THE "VENTURE capital" market is not an environment in which innocents prosper; and it's not just the lenders who are likely to be bitten.

"Venture capital" is an American term, and if you think of the managers of venture capital organisations as the modern equivalent of the merchant investors of Tudor times you might not be far wrong, although naturally enough they like to think of themselves as more professional. They spend a lot of time interviewing prospective borrowers and examining their accounts before putting up the cash.

One such venture capital organisation is the Small Business Capital Fund, a firm 51 per cent owned by the Co-operative Insurance Society. Yesterday the SBCF announced that Mr John Bolton—chairman of the Government committee of inquiry on small firms and formerly deputy chairman of the Maud Commission on local government—has joined the company as chairman.

Mr Bolton's acceptance of the chairmanship closes an unhappy chapter in the SBCF's history during which its founder Mr Stewart Taylor departed leaving the group with a hefty stake in Seat Reservation Systems (which took over Keltia Press).

Now however SBCF and the Co-op are looking forward to playing what Mr Bolton sees as an increasingly vital role in the economy.

As Mr Bolton remarked yesterday, personal taxation levels have made it increasingly difficult for individuals to build up capital (outside the stock market) and increasingly personal savings are being channelled into the big institutions, and they have been reluctant to back small companies.

Consequently, in a capital intensive economy, small firms have found capital harder and harder to come by. Through the SBCF the Co-operative Insurance Society has taken the plunge and is prepared to back small ventures even though they will see little or no return for several years.

In moving into the venture capital field the Co-operative Insurance has been canny. However, unlike his opposite numbers in some pension funds Mr Chochrane, the Co-op's investment manager, has accepted that dealing in the stock market requires a very different technique from investing in a small fund. Although on the board of the decision making, leaving it to the experts—themselves former businessmen—who are the SBCF's executives.

Now claims to expertise are widespread, but one person who should know is a budding tycoon who has been through the SBCF's investigatory procedures. The manufacturing company Darocin of Corby is the latest business prodigy which the Co-op has decided to back. Co-founder Mr Mike Goldmark was evidently impressed with examination he was subjected to before the deal was concluded.

But he is quick to point out that the firm looking for a hacker is just as likely to get taken for a ride as the venture capital company. He warns against the provincial venture capital organisations who charge up to £200 just for looking over your outfit. It seems that some

of these firms are making money from cursory investigations, and many of them are making capital, even if they have any to lend.

INCHCAPE
Profiting
from danger

MOVING IN where others fear to tread, in the so-called danger areas of the world, can be extremely profitable for the swift footed and the experienced. Opportunities to get companies on the cheap abound as previous owners want to get out and history shows that the dangers are limited when the interests are widely spread.

It is the ability to operate in the Far East, Africa and Asia that is the main reason for the Inchcape success story. Pre-tax profits for the year to the end of last March are up to £5.2 millions from £3.3 millions and the dividend is raised by two points to 12 per cent. The new acquisitions, the main one being Motor Distributors in Nigeria, did not materially affect the £3.3 million attributable profits because of the deduction of interest paid.

The main activity of the group is to act as general merchants in most areas of the world and this contributed 42 per cent to the profits. The next most important business is motor distribution which brought in 31 per cent.

Rest came from such diverse activities as investments, shipping, timber and engineering. Africa, whose contribution, partly boosted by acquisitions, jumped from 7 to 18 per cent of the total made the best progress. Other areas roughly maintained their own share except for Australia which dropped from 8 to one per cent because of non-recurring factors.

For this year the board forecasts even better progress than the 17.6 per cent advance in earnings it made last year. Assuming that growth in earnings per share is 20 per cent the shares at 417p on a P/E ratio of 17½ would be on a prospective one of around 141. This looks cheap in relation to similar companies.

BOWYERS
Integration
pays off

INTERIM RESULTS from Bowyers (Wiltshire) Ltd. be good to justify a P/E ratio of 23½. They were as good as the market expected. Pre-tax profits are up by 34 per cent to £700,000 and margins are nearly a point up at 5.8 per cent on sales of £12.2 millions.

Margins were helped because pig supplies were plentiful and cheap while costs were kept

down because of the integration of the Brazil business acquired last year. Essentially it was cutting down on two separate van fleets and merging them into one. Other measures included the closure of Brazil's Winchester factory and the transfer of its production to other plants.

All this poses the problem of how much was non-recurring in the results. The second half will probably keep the momentum going but this alone would be just sufficient to keep the shares at 174p at their present level. Bowyers has proved in the past that it is a well managed company and this is recognised in the share price. To get it moving ahead more evidence of organic growth is necessary.

BSC
Anonymous
Camp follower

MR WILL CAMP, the sacked and angry PRO of the British Steel Corporation, returns to the attack in today's issue of "New Statesman."

"He says the Government has no intention of intervening in the corporation's huge £4,000 millions long term investment programme, an allegation which is echoed by an anonymous 'steel economist' in tomorrow's 'Spectator'."

This same shadowy author so annoyed Lord Melchett, BSC chairman, in a recent article on steel and the Common Market that a background press briefing was called to rebut the claims, which were laced with obvious inside knowledge.

"Yesterday there was a strict 'no comment' from the BSC, and the same applied to Mr Camp's article, which also said that Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, and his colleague Mr Nicolas Ridley, were 'still in their entrenched positions, waiting for the next chance to shoot Melchett down'."

Mr Camp said: "Compared with his enforced sacking of the other indignities Lord Melchett has had to endure have been limitless."

"The Spectator" says that Lord Melchett is losing the only battle with the Government that matters. "It is inconceivable that having given in to him over hiring off, short term investment and financial 'targetry', the Government will now approve Melchett's long-term development programme."

"Nobody outside the BSC is prepared to defend the programme and there are signs that Melchett himself is no longer promoting it with anything like the demonic fervour he displayed in, say, tending off nationalisation."

The author says that the BSC's financial plight is so grave and its future so uncertain that a full scale inquiry into its affairs is long overdue."

The Rio Tinto - Zinc Corporation Limited

Half-yearly report

The Directors announce the unaudited results of the RTZ Group for the six months ended 30 June 1971, with 1970 comparisons.

GROUP SALES REVENUE

There is a small increase of £7.2 million compared with the first half of 1970. A material increase in shipments of iron ore by Hamersley was largely offset by substantially lower copper revenues following from a reduced copper price (average for the period £459 per ton against £482 per ton for the comparable period in 1970), and a sharp fall in the steel sales of Rio Algom.

OPERATING PROFIT

The decrease of £8.9 million compared with the first half of 1970 is largely the result of reduced profits from the copper operations of Pelebre and Rio Algom as explained above, and to a further deterioration in UK zinc smelting activities following a cut-back in production to meet the lower world demand. These adverse factors were set off to some extent by increased Hamersley profits.

NET PROFIT

As forecast by the Chairman at the Annual General Meeting in May, the pattern in the last few years of increasing profits has been broken, and notwithstanding the small increase in Group sales revenue, the results for the half-year to 30 June, 1971 show a sharp fall of £3.5 million compared with the corresponding period last year, of which £0.4 million arises from slightly lower profits in associated companies now included on an equity basis. The fall is primarily due to lower prices for metals, particularly copper, and a general recession in world trading conditions. The obvious uncertainties of the next few months, accentuated by action taken by the U.S. Government, make it difficult to give any prediction for the remainder of the year. Unless the present effects of currency changes and weak metal prices are further aggravated, the Board considers that the profits for the second half-year would be likely to be similar to those of the first half-year.

DEVELOPMENTS

As previously announced, it has been decided to concentrate the zinc smelting activities of ISC in its most modern plant, the No. 4 ISF smelter at Avonmouth, and to close down the Vertical Refractory plant. Furthermore, as a composite part of the proposed integration of the CRA and NSHC lead/zinc interests in Australia, agreement has been reached in principle for these companies to acquire from RTZ during the first half of 1972, the No. 4 ISF smelting complex and the zinc marketing interests of ISC in the United Kingdom. The logical integration of the mining and smelting activities is expected to provide greater

Operating flexibility. The Bougainville and Lomax Copper projects will both commence production in 1972. It is expected that the start-up date for Bougainville will be somewhat earlier than previously forecast as mid-1972. The Lomax project has proceeded substantially on schedule in relation to the planned start-up date in the second quarter of 1972.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors have declared a dividend of 2.375p per share on the 4% 'A' cumulative preference shares of the Company and a dividend of 2.50p per share on the 6% 'B' cumulative preference shares of the Company, both in respect of the half-year to 31 December, 1971.

The dividends on the preference shares will be paid on 8 January, 1972 to holders on the London and Melbourne registers as at 22 November, 1971, and to holders of share warrants to bearer representing 9% 'B' cumulative preference shares on or after presentation of Coupon 19.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2p per 25p share (1970—2p per share) in respect of the year ending 31 December, 1971. The interim dividend on the ordinary shares of the Company will be paid on 8 December, 1971, to holders on the London and Melbourne registers as at 18 October, 1971, and to holders of share warrants on or after presentation of Coupon 19.

No. 21. Dividends on both preference and ordinary shares will be paid in United Kingdom currency less income tax at 38.76% or in the case of shareholders resident outside the United Kingdom, at such lesser rates as may be approved by the Inland Revenue.

By order of the Board
J. D. PEEK, Secretary.

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DIVIDENDS

The Directors have declared

Japan's trade surplus hits record \$594 M

Japan recorded a record trade surplus of \$594 millions on a Customs clearance basis in August, the first month during which shipments could have been affected by the US 10 per cent import surcharge imposed in mid-July.

The August total surpassed the \$500 millions trade surplus recorded in July, and far exceeded the \$45 millions surplus recorded a year earlier, Japanese Finance Ministry figures showed.

Customs clearance figures for exports at free on board (FOB) prices and imports at cost in addition to insurance and freight (CIF) prices. The Ministry previously reported a balance of payments surplus for August, showing a trade surplus of \$850 millions. For balance of payments purposes, imports and exports are recorded in terms of FOB prices. Insurance and freight charges on imports are accounted for in the invisible trade account.

With respect to the Customs clearance figures, the Ministry said exports in August totalled \$2,078 millions, up 30.3 per cent from a year earlier. Imports totalled \$1,484 millions, down 4.8 per cent from August 1970. This was the first monthly decline in imports since December 1965.

Meanwhile, Japanese ship-owners have decided to impose freight surcharges ranging from 4.5 per cent to 5.0 per cent on some import and export cargoes, and have so informed Japanese and foreign traders, shipping industry officials said yesterday.

The officials said they have done this to survive the monetary crisis. Most of Japan's ship-owners conduct freight agreements on the basis of the United States dollar.

Officials said, however, they have not imposed such freight surcharges on cargoes in delivery by freight conferences operating between the United States and Japan, including the Trans-Pacific Freight Conference of Japan (TPFCJ) and the Japan-Pacific and Gulf Freight Conference (JAG).—AP-Dow Jones.

The United States balance of payments on current and long-term capital accounts ran a seasonally adjusted deficit of \$140 millions in the second quarter, the Commerce Department has reported.

This represented a deterioration of \$184 millions from the first quarter.

Most of the "adverse shift," a report said, was due to a 300 million negative swing in the second quarter merchandise trade balance, and a \$640 million negative shift in the second quarter long-term capital account.

The department also said that balance on goods and services listed a deficit in the second quarter of \$22 millions, a first shortfall on this basis since 1959 and representing a deterioration of \$1,200 millions from the first quarter.

The report further shows a deficit of \$3,770 millions in the first quarter, but a \$2,500 million deficit in the second quarter.

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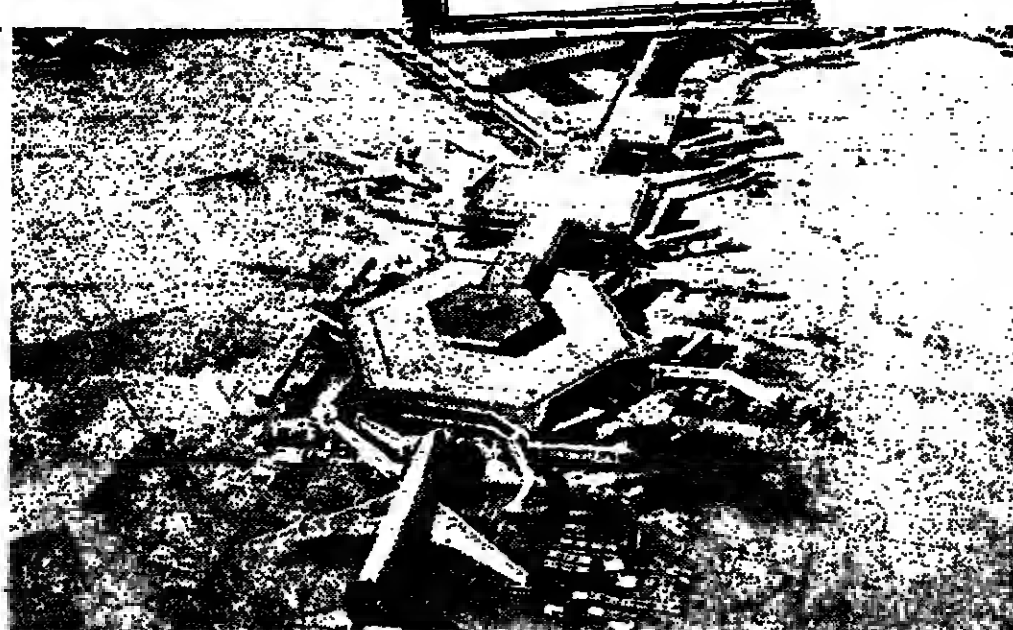
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When Lufthansa outgrows its existing cargo building at Frankfurt, its next depot will be based on the design of this star-shaped passenger terminal

Frankfurt challenges Heathrow freight lead

By BERNARD PRATT

Market would increase the air freight between the two countries. The most important items going in both directions are spare parts for machinery, and the more valuable chemicals and pharmaceuticals. This is mostly emergency traffic for firms that find it cheaper to rely on the speed of air freight than to hold stocks for all contingencies. There is a brisk trade in fashion goods, with fashions going from Germany to Britain, and finished items of clothing making the return journey.

The centre has all the usual features of a modern air cargo terminal, including a depressurisation chamber to explode anything suspected of being an altitude-sensitive bomb.

The passenger side of the airport is equally responsive to modern needs. The new terminal will have a sex shop if the municipal authorities agree, and at a more mundane level it will have an underground railway to the city centre, linking with the national railway system.

Unlike Heathrow, however, the proposed underground will not be solely for passengers: at Frankfurt the trains will bring the container cargoes. Lufthansa wants for filling its jumbo freighter.

The cargo centre opened this year is semi-automatic. The parcels are taken on a conveyor belt to a computer desk like a supermarket check-out, where an operator routes each parcel to its own loading bay.

Herr Claus Schindler, Lufthansa's deputy freight sales manager in Europe, sees advantages in a system into which his staff can intervene if necessary. The whole conveyor system is accessible, and can be slowed down or stopped by a controller in an office overhead.

Herr Schindler was not prepared to guess how much Britain's entry to the Common

and the board forecasts profits of around \$450,000 for the full year. Together with the contribution from Vulcanite and before adjusting for pre-acquisition earnings they would be about \$850,000.

The group's profit after tax was £10,000, against £715,000 for the equivalent period last year. The interim dividend has been passed.

The group's chairman, Sir Paul Benthall, said that the first half results were "extremely disappointing".

The widespread reduction in the level of industrial activity had seriously affected the commodity markets, with the result that metal and mineral trading conditions were more difficult than for many years past, he said.

Consolidated Tin Smelters, another large metal company controlled by the Patino Mining Corporation, has also announced a dramatic drop in interim profits. Pre-tax profit for the half-year to June 30 was £333,000, against £1,325,000 previously.

However, UK tax of £19,000 (against £244,000) and overseas tax of £459,000 (against £244,000) left the company with a net profit of £189,000 against a net profit of £837,000.

Turnover was down from £3,996,000 to £2,884,000. The board reports that the home market has not yet responded to Government reflation measures and that the recession in the United States and most other export markets has continued to slow down the order intake.

Berger, Jenson & Nicholson upturn

Berger, Jenson & Nicholson, the paint manufacturing group which is owned by Hoechst, the German chemical group, made pre-tax profits of £1.5 million for the half-year to the end of last June. This compares to £1.6 million made previously.

The main reason for the better results is a turnaround in the UK activities. The reorganisation of the UK activities is proving effective.

Brown & Jackson profit slumps

Brown & Jackson, the Fleetwood contracting and engineering firm which went public in November 1970, and quickly met its profits forecast for the year to December 1970, has no less quickly run into difficulties.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: September 17 Settlement: September 28

LONDON		COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL		MOTORS, AIRCRAFT & COMPONENTS	
BRITISH FUNDS					
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00
British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00
British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00
British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00
British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00
British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00
British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00

CORPS & BONDS		DOMINION & COLONIAL		AMERICAN & CANADIAN	
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00
British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00
British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00
British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00
British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00
British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00
British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00

FOREIGN		BANKS & HP		ELECTRICAL & RADIO	
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00
British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00
British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00
British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00
British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00	British Steel	100.00
British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00	British Telecom	100.00
British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00	British Waterways	100.00

BIRMINGHAM AND NORTHERN		ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING		INSURANCE	
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00
Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00	Barclays	100.00
British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00	British Airways	100.00
British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00	British Petroleum	100.00
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UNIT TRUSTS		MINING & TIN		PROPERTY & TRUSTS	
Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00	Admiral	100.00
Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00	Bank of England	100.00
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100	177 1/2	-1	Westerbe	74	Ang Eas	78	Ang							

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Royben can defy his penalty

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Seldom has there been a more open race for today's 28 runners Ayr Gold Cup. There was a time when low numbers in the draw were considered a disadvantage but this is no longer the case. Last year's winner, John Splendid, was drawn two and the three previous winners, Brief Star, Petite Path and Be Friendly were drawn twelve, seven and four respectively.

This does not mean we can ever overlook Ballynockan (21), Everlasting (22) or Whistling Fool (24) on this occasion, but recent records are against those on the outside.

The Stewards Cup winner, Apollo Nine, drawn fourteen, has not come off too badly. At Goodwood he finished one and a half lengths in front of Ballynockan.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS—Nap: ROYBEN (Ayr 3.10). Next best: SCOTTISH RIFLE (Ayr 4.15).

and if Lester ups up 1lb overweight on the latter, Apollo Nine will have a 2lb advantage. Against that, Ballynockan, being the younger horse, should have improved.

Apollo Nine then ran over seven furlongs at Bewbury behind the near champion Welsh Pageant but he failed to stay. Apollo Nine is by no means out of it again for he is a most improved sprinter.

Ma-Sheema was strongly fancied for the Goodwood race. He did not run as badly as first indications indicate and he has a 4lb allowance from Apollo Nine and a further 8lb must be allowed for his expected improvement as a three-year-old making 7lb in all. Drawn seven, he should go close.

If the ground had been really heavy I would have gone for Everlasting or Whistling Fool. Happy Memory, who beat Everlasting at Newcastle, has drawn No. 25 and that appears to rule out this consistent four-year-old who has won four races in a row and should only be a 4lb penalty.

The Birdman never took hold of his bit in the Portland Handicap at Doncaster last week where Precious Will finished last. Even with his low draw it is hard to see how Precious Will can make the necessary improvement.

Royben won the "Portland" easily, wearing blinkers for the first time. He had run some good races earlier in his career but at the critical stage. There is no doubt that blinkers had the desired effect. Even an 8lb penalty leaves him reasonably handicapped and he is well drawn at No. 5. The extra distance should not be against him and I take him to win again from Ma-Sheema and Apollo Nine.

Scottish Rifle, even with top-weight, should win the Jack Jarvis Memorial Nursery for his Scottish owner. This horse ran on well at York and his 4lb handicap certainly allows him, who only got home by a half a length. If the distance had been a mile, at this rate, Scottish Rifle would have won.

Lester Piggott should get the

Ayr Gold Cup field

- 3 10-AYR GOLD CUP HANDICAP: 6f; winner £5,346 (28 runners).
- 301 (14) 100210 APOLLO NINE (D) (Maj. P. Nelson) Nelson 4-9-0 J. Lindley 4-9-0
- 302 (28) 420000 BREAM (D) (E. Driffield) Weymes 4-9-0
- 303 (8) 434020 JOHN SPLENDID (C/D) (A. Struthers) Dunlop 4-9-0
- 304 (10) 410321 ROYAL CAPTIVE (D) (4lb ex) (W. Rumbold) R. Smyth 5-9-13 E. Eldin 4-9-0
- 305 (20) 430200 SWINGING JUNIOR (D) (J. Sullivan) Doug Smith 4-9-0
- 306 (7) 013020 MA-SHEMA (D. Fisher) J. Sutcliffe, jun. 3-6-7
- 307 (19) 344000 ROYAL SMOKE (D) (L. Allen) P. Robinson 5-8-7
- 308 (5) 243041 ROYBEN (Sibex) (A. Kennedy) Bressley 5-8-7
- 309 (21) 211342 BALLYNOCKAN (D) (T. Vigors) Vigors 5-8-4
- 310 (25) 001111 HAPPY MEMORY (D) (4lb ex) (Mrs F. Fleming) M. H. Easterby 4-8-2 M. Birch (5)
- 311 (15) 100323 PRINCE OF DUNOON (C/D) (L. Burt) Barratt 5-7-13 E. Hide 4-7-12
- 312 (16) 420000 GOLDEN TACK (D) (Mrs D. Deeming) Hannan 4-7-12 E. Johnson 4-7-12
- 313 (9) 310340 LINEAGE (C/D) (J. Dorrner) J. Dorrner 4-7-12 W. Wood (5)
- 314 (1) 222120 SWEET THANKS (D) (T. Warner) Walker 6-7-12 P. Madden (3)
- 315 (3) 210004 CAPRIOLE (D) (Mrs A. Collins) Beasley 6-7-12
- 316 (11) 122120 PETER CARL (D) (Mrs M. Lawson) W. Payne 3-7-11
- 317 (23) 403040 WINDSTORM (D) (Miss R. Hirst) M. Easterby 3-7-11 E. Edmondson (5)
- 318 (18) 402200 PIRATE (J. Hambro) W. Marshall 4-7-9
- 319 (22) 412000 PRECIOUS WILL (D) (V. Fox) V. Mitchell 3-7-4 E. Eddery 3-7-4
- 320 (26) 232043 PRETTY FORM (C/D) (B. Hawkswell) M. R. Easterby 5-7-9 A. Russell 3-7-11
- 321 (6) 020001 THE DIDDLE (C/D) (R. Morrison) Angus 6-7-11 J. Carr (5)
- 322 (27) 411400 HEAVE TO (D) (Ld Fairhaven) Prescott 3-7-8
- 323 (17) 320302 SPANISH PRINCESS (Mrs R. Mason) R. Mason 3-7-8
- 324 (24) 001000 WHISTLING FOOL (D) (B. Schmidt-Bodnar) Doug Smith 5-7-7 D. McKay 3-7-7
- 325 (12) 403030 WELSH WARRIOR (D) (R. Mason) R. Mason 3-7-7
- 326 (22) 320312 EVERLASTING (D) (Mrs P. Ward) van Culem 3-7-7 W. Carson 3-7-7
- 327 (13) 001030 THE BIRDMAN (G. Harrison) R. Mason 3-7-7

Setting forecasts: 6 Ballynockan, 12-4 Everlasting, a Royben, Apollo Nine, Ma-Sheema, Happy Memory, 16 Golden Tack, Whistling Fool, 20 Prince of Dunoon, 25 Heave To.

TOP FORM TIPS: John Splendid 10, Ma-Sheema 6, Apollo Nine 7.

Rest of the Ayr card

- JACKPOT: NAME FIRST SIX WINNERS 1.40: 29.201
- TOTE DOUBLE: 3.10 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.45 & 4.41. GOING: Good. ALL RACES FROM STALLS
- 2 0-BUCHANAN BELLING STAKES: 2-V-0; 5f; winner £488 (11 runners).
- 103 (8) 244303 FANTAIL (Mrs A. Grant) A. Barclay 5-4-0 W. Carson 5-4-0
- 104 (16) 340000 PORTLAND (G. van der Ploeg) W. Carson 5-4-0
- 105 (11) 0400 0000 Royal Smile (D. Hougham) B. D. Pascoe 5-4-0 E. Johnson 5-4-0
- 106 (13) 0400 0000 Royal Smile (Mrs A. Grant) B. D. Pascoe 5-4-0 E. Johnson 5-4-0
- 107 (17) 000000 Royal Smile (Mrs A. Grant) B. D. Pascoe 5-4-0 E. Johnson 5-4-0
- 108 (11) 000000 Royal Smile (Mrs A. Grant) B. D. Pascoe 5-4-0 E. Johnson 5-4-0
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- 118 (11) 000000 Royal Smile (Mrs A. Grant) B. D. Pascoe 5-4-0 E. Johnson 5-4-0
- 119 (11) 000000 Royal Smile (Mrs A. Grant) B. D. Pascoe 5-4-0 E. Johnson 5-4-0
- 120 (11) 000000 Royal Smile (Mrs A. Grant) B. D. Pascoe 5-4-0 E. Johnson 5-4-0

TOP FORM TIPS: 10, Ma-Sheema 6, Apollo Nine 7.

Setting forecasts: 6 Ballynockan, 12-4 Everlasting, a Royben, Apollo Nine, Ma-Sheema, Happy Memory, 16 Golden Tack, Whistling Fool, 20 Prince of Dunoon, 25 Heave To.

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Surrey's wealth of bowling



In a class of his own... Geoffrey Boycott, with championship average of 109.85

Warwickshire earned second position through some bold play and declarations. While the batting of M. J. K. Smith, Kanhai, Jameson, and Whitehouse was weighty and sometimes hand-some, the bowling, except that of the penetrating and accurate and Mike Gibbs and the enthusiastic McVicker, was thin. Lewington showed promise as an off-spinner but Brown was rarely fit and Blenkinsop was never a substitute for him. Yet Warwickshire won more bowling bonus points than any other county and missed the Championship only because of a small number of points, won more matches.

Lancashire, with their powerful complement of all-rounders, made a strong bid but suffered from good wickets and bad weather. They were well down the table to win without their opening batsman and outstanding close fielders, Mike Edwards, who was injured, and leaving out two bowlers as good as Walter (35 wickets at 21.11) and Jackman (59 at 24.45). Arnold, despite his injury, redoubled his former fire after the tour of

Gloucestershire are sorry

Commenting on the request made by the Zambian Cricket Board for Gloucestershire to send a team to play in South Africa, Gloucestershire's Secretary, Graham Parker, said in Bristol yesterday: "I am sorry that Gloucestershire cannot do this. It is a pity in a way, but we are still going without Frocker."

No other county was ever seriously in contention, Derbyshire, in contrast to their former county team, did not last long and they won only one match.

Essex simply lack top class players. Glamorgan were thrown by the absence of Mike Jones, who was injured, and leaving out two bowlers as good as Walter (35 wickets at 21.11) and Jackman (59 at 24.45). Arnold, despite his injury, redoubled his former fire after the tour of

RUGBY UNION

Marshall, too, had a prosperous season, while Turner, Greenidge, and Gifford, apart from their Salford and sometimes Cotnam, was simply not keen enough. Through a phase of reconstruction under the thoughtful captaincy of Jim Waller, they are a fair batting side but they sorely need at least two first-class bowlers. Nottinghamshire, even stronger in batting, lack an effective bowler at Trent Bridge. While they are able to bowl a stopgap but they need the bowling rather than the batting of Sobers who nowadays seems to feel the strain of being wide ranging—all-rounders. A fielder and captain as well as a batsman, Sobers through their inability to drive home advantage. The batting sometimes faded but, crucially, their bowling failed. While it is a last spinner, Joshi, played a major part in their bowling. Greig was top in aggregate, 28.5, and in Championship matches. Snow took only 38

wickets at 32.30 and A. Bus at 38.75. The effective damage done with the new ball at Trent Bridge was 100 runs for 1 wicket. The batting of Sobers who nowadays seems to feel the strain of being wide ranging—all-rounders. A fielder and captain as well as a batsman, Sobers through their inability to drive home advantage. The batting sometimes faded but, crucially, their bowling failed. While it is a last spinner, Joshi, played a major part in their bowling. Greig was top in aggregate, 28.5, and in Championship matches. Snow took only 38

therefore on Burgess as a batsman who has been restored to international orbit since England's crushing defeat at Cardiff in 1969. They are the players who must restore the belief in themselves and make positive start on formula policy for the future.

Ideally, the tour party should include the nucleus of season's international championship side and there is certain inclusion of several players of the tour who have already international honours and y

Burgess has already stated intention to instil a de pattern to England's play in the Far East. He is a player who make the appoint will almost certainly continue to play in the Far East. With nearly every position side on offer many of the tourists, such as a N. We David Roughley, John Gray, Peter Dwyer, and a few others, in chance to press their claims.

England's immediate future depends on the tour. Unlike the tours to New Zealand in 1968 and Canada in 1967, the tour to the Far East is the poorest of the home countries, France, and the first time in many years, Scotland.

A heavy responsibility falls

DAVID IRVINE, who flies tomorrow with the England team to the Far East, assesses the aims and opportunities of an unprecedented tour.

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Kempton

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.45 & 3.50. TREBLE: 2.15, 3.50, & 4.00. GOING: Good to Firm.

1 45-APPRENTICE SELLING HANDICAP: 1m; winner £442 (9 runners).

43 (10) 000433 Zamburaz (D. BF) Hanson 9-0-11 S. Knight (3)

44 (10) 0400-04 Buntama (D. P. Walwyn) W. Jones (8)

45 (7) 01-0200 Metamora Hollowell 4-2-9

46 (12) 440021 Spanish Parade (D) Ooddard 7-8-2

47 (10) 402-011 Rock Elso (7th ex) Read 7-7-11

48 (1) 40-0331 Fort Roy (7th ex) L. Hall 6-3-3

49 (10) 00-0000 Purple Rock (D) Hanley 6-7-10

50 (19) 040003 March Apollo K. Cunduff 3-7-7

51 (15) 00-0000 High Tower O'Donnell 3-7-7

Setting forecasts: 5-2 Spanish Parade, 7-8 Metamora, 14 Buntama, 24 March Apollo, 34 Purple Rock, 35 High Tower, 36 March Apollo, 37 Purple Rock, 38 High Tower, 39 March Apollo, 40 Purple Rock, 41 High Tower, 42 March Apollo, 43 Purple Rock, 44 High Tower, 45 March Apollo, 46 Purple Rock, 47 High Tower, 48 March Apollo, 49 Purple Rock, 50 High Tower, 51 March Apollo, 52 Purple Rock, 53 High Tower, 54 March Apollo, 55 Purple Rock, 56 High Tower, 57 March Apollo, 58 Purple Rock, 59 High Tower, 60 March Apollo, 61 Purple Rock, 62 High Tower, 63 March Apollo, 64 Purple Rock, 65 High Tower, 66 March Apollo, 67 Purple Rock, 68 High Tower, 69 March Apollo, 70 Purple Rock, 71 High Tower, 72 March Apollo, 73 Purple Rock, 74 High Tower, 75 March Apollo, 76 Purple Rock, 77 High Tower, 78 March Apollo, 79 Purple Rock, 80 High Tower, 81 March Apollo, 82 Purple Rock, 83 High Tower, 84 March Apollo, 85 Purple Rock, 86 High Tower, 87 March Apollo, 88 Purple Rock, 89 High Tower, 90 March Apollo, 91 Purple Rock, 92 High Tower, 93 March Apollo, 94 Purple Rock, 95 High Tower, 96 March Apollo, 97 Purple Rock, 98 High Tower, 99 March Apollo, 100 Purple Rock, 101 High Tower, 102 March Apollo, 103 Purple Rock, 104 High Tower, 105 March Apollo, 106 Purple Rock, 107 High Tower, 108 March Apollo, 109 Purple Rock, 110 High Tower, 111 March Apollo, 112 Purple Rock, 113 High Tower, 114 March Apollo, 115 Purple Rock, 116 High Tower, 117 March Apollo, 118 Purple Rock, 119 High Tower, 120 March Apollo, 121 Purple Rock, 122 High Tower, 123 March Apollo, 124 Purple Rock, 125 High Tower, 126 March Apollo, 127 Purple Rock, 128 High Tower, 129 March Apollo, 130 Purple Rock, 131 High Tower, 132 March Apollo, 133 Purple Rock, 134 High Tower, 135 March Apollo, 136 Purple Rock, 137 High Tower, 138 March Apollo, 139 Purple Rock, 140 High Tower, 141 March Apollo, 142 Purple Rock, 143 High Tower, 144 March Apollo, 145 Purple Rock, 146 High Tower, 147 March Apollo, 148 Purple Rock, 149 High Tower, 150 March Apollo, 151 Purple Rock, 152 High Tower, 153 March Apollo, 154 Purple Rock, 155 High Tower, 156 March Apollo, 157 Purple Rock, 158 High Tower, 159 March Apollo, 160 Purple Rock, 161 High Tower, 162 March Apollo, 163 Purple Rock, 164 High Tower, 165 March Apollo, 166 Purple Rock, 167 High Tower, 168 March Apollo, 169 Purple Rock, 170 High Tower, 171 March Apollo, 172 Purple Rock, 173 High Tower, 174 March Apollo, 175 Purple Rock, 176 High Tower, 177 March Apollo, 178 Purple Rock, 179 High Tower, 180 March Apollo, 181 Purple Rock, 182 High Tower, 183 March Apollo, 184 Purple Rock, 185 High Tower, 186 March Apollo, 187 Purple Rock, 188 High Tower, 189 March Apollo, 190 Purple Rock, 191 High Tower, 192 March Apollo, 193 Purple Rock, 194 High Tower, 195 March Apollo, 196 Purple Rock, 197 High Tower, 198 March Apollo, 199 Purple Rock, 200 High Tower, 201 March Apollo, 202 Purple Rock, 203 High Tower, 204 March Apollo, 205 Purple Rock, 206 High Tower, 207 March Apollo, 208 Purple Rock, 209 High Tower, 210 March Apollo, 211 Purple Rock, 212 High Tower, 213 March Apollo, 214 Purple Rock, 215 High Tower, 216 March Apollo, 217 Purple Rock, 218 High Tower, 219 March Apollo, 220 Purple Rock, 221 High Tower, 222 March Apollo, 223 Purple Rock, 224 High Tower, 225 March Apollo, 226 Purple Rock, 227 High Tower, 228 March Apollo, 229 Purple Rock, 230 High Tower, 231 March Apollo, 232 Purple Rock, 233 High Tower, 234 March Apollo, 235 Purple Rock, 236 High Tower, 237 March Apollo, 238 Purple Rock, 239 High Tower, 240 March Apollo, 241 Purple Rock, 242 High Tower, 243 March Apollo, 244 Purple Rock, 245 High Tower, 246 March Apollo, 247 Purple Rock, 248 High Tower, 249 March Apollo, 250 Purple Rock, 251 High Tower, 252 March Apollo, 253 Purple Rock, 254 High Tower, 255 March Apollo, 256 Purple Rock, 257 High Tower, 258 March Apollo, 259 Purple Rock, 260 High Tower, 261 March Apollo, 262 Purple Rock, 263 High Tower, 264 March Apollo, 265 Purple Rock, 266 High Tower, 267 March Apollo, 268 Purple Rock, 269 High Tower, 270 March Apollo, 271 Purple Rock, 272 High Tower, 273 March Apollo, 274 Purple Rock, 275 High Tower, 276 March Apollo, 277 Purple Rock, 278 High Tower, 279 March Apollo, 280 Purple Rock, 281 High Tower, 282 March Apollo, 283 Purple Rock, 284 High Tower, 285 March Apollo, 286 Purple Rock,

From DEREK BROWN and JOHN KERR in Belfast

... **... is who exactly is going to choose the man and**

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

"An officer is always right if treatment of two prisoners.

(Registered Charity)



Soccer violence

VIOLENCE on the soccer field . . . What are the causes? Is the referees' purge the answer? Is money the root of the evil with the lifting of the maximum wage? Who is most responsible — player, manager, referee, or club director? Leading figures in the game have spoken to **BRIAN JAMES** in an extensive inquiry. Their views and attitudes, vital to the sport, appear in a series beginning in the *Guardian* on Tuesday.

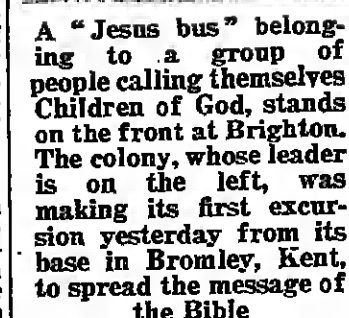
But this scheme is bound to be expensive to administer and the booksellers who face

By Nicholas de Jongh

the brunt of the loss will have to take a proportion of the 50p, as will the central body which redistributes the surcharge. Authors are therefore likely to receive only about 20p.

"All the alternative proposals have been brushed away," committee members said yesterday, confessing they were surprised that the libraries had not opposed the plan.

The only opposition has come from local authority representatives who will have to bear the brunt of the surcharge unless there is Government subsidy. However Lord Eccles has said that local government must join with the Government in supporting the arts.



By FRANCIS BOYD,
Political Correspondent

It seems probable that the enrolling association of anyone against whom a complaint is made would first consider the

A MAN who loves noise was given permission yesterday to build a hungalor for himself between a new motorway and a railway line. Mr William Ellis, aged 42, has lived beside the railway line in Swanwick Lane, Swanwick, near Southampton, for 12 years in a house he also built himself. This was acquired through compulsory purchase by the local authority to make way for the M27.

Yesterday, the South Hampshire divisional planning committee agreed to his request to rebuild on his now smaller piece of land. Mr Ellis thinks the noise he will have to live with will be no greater than that he endures

STOP PRESS

The committee includes representatives of the Society of Authors, the Library Association, the Publishers' Association, and the Department of Education. Arts Council representatives attended the committee hearings as observers rather than policymakers.

The Government's new plan for pensions is "a swindle, a fraud" a leading article in the "New Statesman," says today.

"Only the manipulators of marble balls, of the private pension funds and of the insurance companies should snuff out the new White Paper 'Strategic Pensions,'" it says. The Statesman," edited by Richard Crossman, who was Secretary for Social Services, was the architect of Labour's own pension plan, charged Conservatives with "national honesty" arguments for the new pension.

By our own Reporters

The Gloucestershire Cricket Club has bowed "political" request from Zambian cricket authorities to exclude its South African rounder Mike Procter from the team due to tour the country next month.

Dry with sunny spells

An anticyclone SE of the Hebrides will persist as a trough of low pressure is slow moving NW Scotland. Most parts of Britain will have a dry day and fog patches will clear in the morning and sunny spells then expected. Afternoon temperatures are expected to be

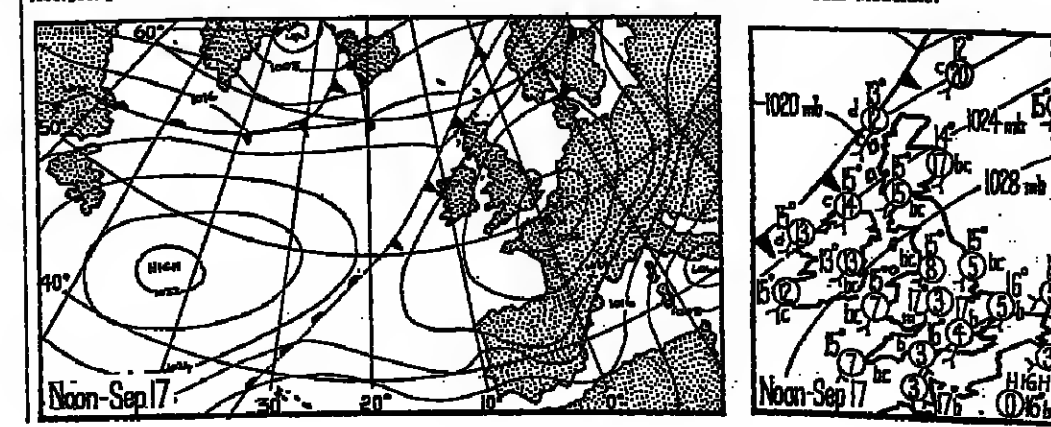
THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN

AROUND THE WORLD

Reports for the period ended
6 p.m. yesterday:

	Max. Temp. shin hrs.	Min. Temp. shin hrs.	Weather (day)
EAST COAST			
Widemouth	19	20	66 Cloudy
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Tele. Ads: 061-3
Telex: 867971

October 17, 1971

...down by Israeli ...
...claim that the ...
...spring on the ...
...is substantiated ...